THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,882—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
2nd Feb.	EGYPT	6010	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
5th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	12500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	†OLAVIA	10000	.....	...
12th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	12500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	12000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	[illegible]	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742 8		
To London	" 627 or " 523	" 940-8 or " 782		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6334 J. Gorsley	23rd Feb	1913.
Massilia	5091 J. Tarnuzzi	9th March	"
Olympia	5424 J. Komnitzi	23rd "	"
*Jhansie	5756 C.P. Owens R.N.R	10th April	"
Sciadia	5193 Wm. Kidd	24th "	"
*Castalia	6338 G. Mitchell	6th May	"
*Elysia	6338 J. Gorsley	19th "	"

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 441	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	921
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 591	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Ex-planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves or reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The Austrian Lloyd's offers through passage by S. L. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5222	D. Migarini	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5435	A. Mazio	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 730 to Rs. 930 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ionia	4951	G. Bolitis	16th May. 1913
Capri	4193	A. de Amezaga	19th April 1913

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 135; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Kaisara	1195	Thurs. 20th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 21st Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lioga	2185	Mon 24th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Kaisara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala", 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 20th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Purtina	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3418	" 20th "
†Lindula	3353	" 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning", 3,315 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th February, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6335	Cotta	27th April 1913.
Caledonien	4129	Meliner	7th May 1913.
Dumbea	5615	Sellier	4th June 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	" 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 661	523	270
Do. (return)	" 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Jeneral Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Ballding, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two three and four berthed cabin amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtata	3,500	24th February, 1913.
Umzumbi	5,000	22nd April, 1913

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Steamer marked (a) also carries 2nd class passengers, the fare to Weymouth being Rs. 275.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½", Boxed	100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" " 100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" " 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5½" " 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4¾" " 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" " 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" " 50	9	6
Empires,	4¾" " 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5¼" " 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Box No. 24, MADRAS.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 553,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Pekin.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no int rest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawapore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000.

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable at 15 days notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
" " 30 " " ...2 per cent " " "
" " 60 " " ...1 per cent " " "

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital shows the Bank's progress in 1912:—

31st January 1912	Rs. 8,00,000
30th April "	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July "	Rs. 52,00,000
30th December "	Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, (C. A. I. B.) London, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR KOTA, BAHRU (Celantan) PENANG HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Turnover Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have, THIS DAY, ADMITTED Mr THOMAS BRADLEY, and Mr. G. E. D. LANGLEY, as PARTNERS in our Firm.

BRADBURY & Co.

Bombay, February 15th, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1913, for works in the construction of the Roof of the NEW BOILER HOUSE at Love Grove.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M. I. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th February, 1913.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1913.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 31st March, 1913.

ENTRIES CLOSE, on SATURDAY, 15th March, 1913.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, 17th March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered, are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental Teams are requested to let the Undersigned know the names of their players before 8th March, in order that the arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules 1912-1913.

E. L SIM,
H. E. LEES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

OFFERS (by letter) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1913-14, of unsorted WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, (Calcutta).

Quotations (price per lb. Ex. Godown) will be received up to 12 O'Clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913.

The successful Tenderer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

W. H. BOWDEN, Major,
Supdt., Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Alipore, (Calcutta),
The 17th March, 1913.

THE SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Swadeshi Life Assurance Company, Ld., will be held at the Company's premises, at 89, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 25th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), when the following Resolution will be proposed, viz. :—That the name of the Company be CHANGED from "The Swadeshi Life Assurance Company, Limited," to "THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

K. SUBRAMANIAIYAR, B.A., F.S.A.A.,
(London), Manager.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

2½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charg Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

THE COURTNEYS.

—:o:—

MISS MAUDE COURTNEY,

Famous American Comedienne.
For 37 Weeks, the Star at the Palace Theatre, London,
And
The Original Singer of
The Honeysuckle and the Bee.

MR. HARRY C. COURTNEY,

American Story-Teller.

—:o:—

Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece,

LES MISERABLES,

4th or LAST EPOCH
in Three Parts.
Introducing the Romance of

MARIUS
AND
COSETTE:

THEIR MARRIAGE.
A Scene in the French Revolution.
THE END OF JAVERT.
THE DEATH
OF
JEAN VALJEAN.

WINTER in the Upper Engadine.
A most beautiful representation
of the
Land of Snowfields.

The Inimitable Max Linder in
THE LIVING STATUE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 20TH.

RING I.
MORNING.

Time.		Class.
8-0	Chargers over 14-2	I
8-30	Chargers under 14-2... ...	II

RING II.

8-0	Open Eng. & Col. Horses over 14-2	XI

RING I.
AFTERNOON.

3-0	Closed Heavy weight Hunters.	IX
3-30	Closed Light weight Hunters...	VIII
4-0	Ladies' Hacks open over 14-2..	XVII
5-0	Ladies' Driving Competition...	XXX

RING II.

2-45	Likely Eng. and Aus. Polo Ponies	XXXI
3-0	Championship Polo Ponies ...	XXXII
3-30	Open Ladies' Hacks 14-2 and under	XVIII
4-0	Championship Arabs... ...	XXXII
5-0	Championship Hunters ...	XXXI

ARENA.

4-0	Horses or Ponies in Single Harness	XXVII
4-30	Jumping Competition Horses..	XXXV
5-15	Children's Ponies	XXXIV
6-0	Parade of Prize winners and Prize giving.	

Exhibitors are requested to be punctual in turning out for their classes, especially if they are in the first classes in the afternoon. No exhibitors will be allowed in the ring after judging has commenced.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Horse Show.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, at 9-30 P.M, (S. T.), to meet H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY SYDENHAM. Application and subscription for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady Guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. Muller, Elphinstone College. Last day, for receiving Picturer, is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 20th, at the Town Hall.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager.....Lew James.

LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 6-30 to 8-30, and 10 to 12.
Enormous Success of
JENSEN & HIS VERSATILE ARTISTES.
TO-NIGHT!
"JENSEN"
in new and startling illusions, including Japanese Magic.

MISS IRENE BERYL
in her great "SLAVE DANCE."
THE WHARLEYS
will present 'Waltz Clog.'
GORDON RUBIE,
The Champion Whistler.
THE McCLEMONTS,
Acrobatic Dancers.
MISS IRENE DELMAR,
Fevio Comic & Impersonator.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Fancy Dress Ball.
Zilla (A Gipsy Romance).
He did admire his Boo's, Trousers, Button and Brace.
Pathe's Gazette.
Two Hours' Show at Popular Prices.
Saturday next, Feb. 22nd, at 4 p.m. Sharp.
SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN & JENSEN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

REQUIRED at once TWO SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment, salary Rs. 60 to 70 per month according to qualifications. Only men who have had considerable experience on works need apply

J. F. WATSON, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Mill in Southern India, PARSEE CLOTH DESIGNER and COSTER of COLOURED GOODS, including Checks. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

WANTED:—A Machine and Fitting Shop, EUROPEAN FOREMAN, for an Engineering Works in Madras. Apply, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials to J. A. D., care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,

SANDHURST ROAD.

RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

OPENING
SATURDAY, 22nd FEB., AT 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
LORD SYDENHAM, the Governor of Bombay, and
LADY SYDENHAM.

3 SHOWS DAILY 3

THE ONLY THEATRE RUN ON THE SAME LINES AS A LONDON PALACE OF VARIETIES.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR PICTURES

MAZDIE } THE PRIEST OF ISIS.

THE EGYPTIAN WONDER WORKER.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON.
DON'T FAIL
TO SEE OUR EGYPTIAN HALL OF MYSTERIES.

PRICES:

Boxes (to hold 6)...Rs. 5. Single Seat...Rs. 1. | Second Class ... ...As. 4.
First Class... ... ...As. 8. | Third Class ... ... " 2.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT PICTURE.

MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
ADAPTED FROM
THE FAMOUS NOVEL

CHARLES DICKENS.

—:o:—

3 Parts.
4,000 Feet.

OLIVER TWIST.

A Perfect Production.

THE FINEST BRITISH PICTURE EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

TO BE SEEN AT
AMERICA-INDIA,
CHARNI ROAD,
TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieabch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wantad are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBS JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—DOMODRAM JEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

LOST, at Mahaluxmi Racecourse, a SMALL GOLD EYEGLASS carred rim. Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 260, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—2½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Experienced TAXI FORD CAR DRIVER. Salary Rs. 75 with 5 per cent. Commission. Apply, Messrs. SAKIB and Co., Akbar Building, New Nagpada, Byculla.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cents. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
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Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bhandari Street, near Null Bazaar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 319 of 1910.

The Advocate-General of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
Devidas Vandravandas and Others..Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for R. D Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions, contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of April, 1910, and the order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned day and time, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Property at Bhandari Street, near Null Bazaar.

(Lot No. 2.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1913, at 5 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by measurement 397 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered as quit and ground rent land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1845, 2329, Collector's New No. 8975, Old Survey No. 266, and New Survey No. 4887, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7505 and 7504, Street Nos. 16 to 30 and 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sootar Vithal Premji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Godavribai, widow of Bhawan Dana, and partly by the property of Damoder Devji Rowji, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either acute or impending injections.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 17. BOMBAY, FEB 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 7-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	88 3-4		1-4
4½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1-2		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 1-2		1-4
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' notice	28 11-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	62		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·47 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·87 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 5-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 5-8		1-8

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady

Bar Gold. ... 77-8 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot — Easier. Moderate business.
Futures — Quiet, Steady
Manchester — Buyers operating quickly
Total Sales — 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 27,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·78—14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·90—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July
6 43	6 50	6 49	6 49	6 47
—09	—08	—09	—09	—09
				1914
July-Aug.	Aug Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
6 44	6 33	6 19	6 11	6 05
—09	—10	—09	—08	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·15 May. 12·10.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·18 May. 12·02
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·20 May. 12·14.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000
Exports to Continent	...	1,000
Spot Cotton	...	12·70—20
Futures—Month of Mar.	...	11·11—14
Futures—Month of May.	...	11·92—18

Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 7-16—1-3
Futures month of Mar.	...	12·3— 6
Futures month of May.	...	12·07—18
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	...	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	...	d 5 13-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	...	d 5 15-16
Good Bhownagger	...	...	d 6 2-16
F. G. Bhownagger	...	...	d 6 4-16
Fine Bhownagger	...	...	d 6 6-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	...	d 6 6-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	...	d 6 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	...	d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	...	d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	d 6 7-16
Good Broach	...	...	d 6 6-16
F. G. Broach	...	...	d 6 17-32
Fine Broach	...	...	d 6 11-16
Good Khandeish	...	...	d 6 1-16
F. G. Khandeish	...	...	d 6 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ...40 "1 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...39 3-4 unchgd
Do Months— Feb.-Mar.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,750,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Bahia Branca —62 lbs. ... .
Barlette Russo —62 1-2lb ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49+1-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 2-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 87 2 6 unchgd
Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Done—Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 12 7-8—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... fs 1 1-4—'d
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Flat.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£ 64
Copper Braziers ...£ 79 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 14 Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Gymeric."
CLEARANCES—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment.. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 7 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Apr.—Sellers
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 9 3-4 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 4 1-4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Limited business.
Sugar C & F and Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 7 0 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [18TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
4 Boxes Rs ...	Rs. 10,380	Hongkong	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th & 16th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	43	50,852
B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	67	84,771

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Bengal rate since 17th Feb. 1913 7 p. c.
Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 4 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged all round. There is still very little doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being very moderate and private bills scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks will be closed to-morrow, it being a Public Holiday.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 3.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 1. Apl.
Do, do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149 1-2
Shanghai "	...206 3-4
Japan	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market has again fluctuated to-day, opening at 94 15-16 for Cash and the settlement, advancing to 95 and dropping again to the opening rate, at which it kept steady for the remainder of the day. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 94 15 0
Settlement	...	" 94 15 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London was 1-16 lower, at 28 1-2, while for forward delivery the price was unchanged at 28 11-16. New York was 1-8 down, at 62. The local market has kept steady during the day, opening and closing at 74 ex duty for the first settlement. A small business has been done and rates for all deliveries close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 9
Australian "	...	"	24 0 3
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	73 13 0
1st Settlement	...	"	74 0 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	72 8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	"	83 3 0
1st Settlement	...	"	83 6 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	81 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further decline of 14 to 18 points in futures is advised in the American markets yesterday while spot cotton in New York was 20 points down, and in New Orleans 1-8 down owing to a slack demand. The decline is mainly due to the uncertain political situation and to nervousness caused thereby. Prices may possibly go lower, but a reaction is almost due as the drop has been too rapid. The local market opened rather easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 318, but the rate soon advanced to Rs. 319 1-2 owing to a demand by speculators. In the afternoon good Broach was done at Rs. 321. At Colaba the market firmed up, and after the Liverpool opener the rate was Rs. 323. Except in Broach there has been little enquiry for forward delivery but the tone of the market is steadier at the close.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs.	333-4 March.
Good M. G. Broach	...	"	323 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	...	"	330 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	"	328 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	"	323 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	"	320 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	"	314-15 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	"	295 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	"	286 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	"	277 "
Sawginned Dharwar	...	"	327 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet—Steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000
Total Imports	...	... 22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·50	6·51	6·50
+01	+01	+01
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·50	6 48	6·45
+01	+01	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·35	6 20	6 12
+03	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
Apl-May ... ... " 9 2 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... ...Rs. 8 12 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow " ... " 8 10 0

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 61 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 49 8 0
Red Khandwa ... ... " 55 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 14 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0
Forward ... ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady
We quote:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 51 8 0
Small ... ... " 49 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl-May ... " 5 10 0 B.T.

SHARES

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,680
Bank of India	...	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	...	92
Indian Specie	...	...	63 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	505
Kohinoor	...	...	805
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,140
New Great Eastern	...	...	262 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,355

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	154
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	177
Bombay S N Ordy	...	...	260
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,535
Shivrajpur mining Syndicate	...	...	22
Treacher and Co	...	...	480

RAILWAY.

Tati Valley	...	...	587 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	20,231 bales.
Wheat	...	...	12,580 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	4,149 "
Rapeseed	...	...	1,779 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	7,560 "
Poppyseed	...	...	14 "
Groundnuts	...	...	6,269 "
Castorseed	...	...	2,444 "
Rice	...	...	3,855 "
Myrabolams	...	...	1,910 "
Cottonseed	...	...	24,049 "
Mowraseed	...	...	65 "
Gram	...	...	3047 "
Joowar	...	...	860 "
Maize	...	...	nil "
Barley	...	...	430 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	15,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	10,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·70—20
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	...	12 11—14
Future Cotton at New York—May.	...	11 9—18
Tone Market at closing Spot	...	Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	Quiet
General Tone of Market:—		

Decline 1 on unfavorable cables, bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 7-16—1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.		12·13—16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.		12·07—18
Opening tone of Market—		Quiet
Closing Tone of Market ...		do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Quiet and closed quiet

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales	...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	...	...	500 do
Total Sales of Surat	...	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	...	32,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.			5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.			5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	...	9 93
Good Bhownuggur	...	...	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	...	...	5 10·16d.
F. G. Benga'	...	...	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	...	...	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn			6 3·16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.			6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns	...	...	11 1·4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)			11 3·8
Tone of Fine Yarns—			Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—			do

Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6 73—11

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6·49—9
Mar.-Apr.	...	...	6·50—8
Apr.-May	...	...	6·49—9
May-June	...	...	6·49—9
June-July	...	...	6·47—9
July-Aug.	...	...	6·44—9
Aug.-Sept.	...	...	6·43 ? mutilated
Sept.-Oct.	...	...	6·39—9
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·41—8

a Mutilated.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—

Dull and inclined to be easier in sympathy with cotton. Fair enquiry for staples. There is a fair demand from China also for staples.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.— 45 6 Sellers

Do. Bombay ex ship (per 416lbs) ... Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—48 9 "

Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Dunkirk—43 3 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Sellers for higher prices

Do. Tendency of the Market— .....

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£27 5 0 "

do ...Apr.-May.—£27-0-0 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Do. total afloat for U. K.... ... .

Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar. - Hburg— 69 6 "

Do. Tone of Market Close— Firm

Rapeseed Yellw Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 53 3 "

Do. Yellow Gujarati, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 54 6 "

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Jamba Red ... ... Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.—Hull—£7-2-6— "

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady

Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Feb.-Mar.—London 62 9 "

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—London— 40 6

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London .....

Do. Club No. 2 . Feb.-Mar —London .....

Do. Choice white Delhi...Feb.-March —London .....

Do. Tone o' Market at Close ... ...

Do. South Australian ... .

Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.... No Sellers

Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 3-8

Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

LONDON, Feb. 17.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 1 3-4—Sellers

Closing Tone of Market ... Steady

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—12 9 —Sellers

German Closing Tone Market— Steady.

Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 6 3-4 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Mar-Apl.—12 9 3-4 —Sellers

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady

Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 8 "

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... .

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb-Mar.—13 8 1-4 "

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—13 9 3-4 "

Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady "

LONDON, Feb. 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...	June —11
Java Sugar 16 1 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—10 6 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	June—11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 15 13 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	July-Dec.—10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ...	June—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	June—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, Feb. 17.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...
" Best English Selected	71 0 0
" Brazers...	80 5 0
Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	224 0 0
Yellow Metal	7 1-3
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12 0 0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	.....
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland ...	3 1 6
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	.....
" " Gartsherrie	.....
Lead Pig English	17 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	27 1-2
" 2 months hence ...	28 11-16
" Tone of Market—Tendency for higher prices	

LONDON, Feb. 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	28 1-2
Silver 2 months	28 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—For higher prices	
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 74 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 80 1-2
Sterling loan ...	...£ 90 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 76 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market:—	Steady.
Closing " " —	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fes ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·48
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4·87 1-4
Interest day to day loans ...	4 5-8
" 7 days Market loans ...	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 7-8
" " " 6 " "	4 3 8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
" " 6 " ...	5 1 8

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th Feb., as compared with the statement of 15th Jan.:—

LIABILITIES.	15th Jan. Rupees.	15th Feb. Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	14,99,2 0	14,99,2 0
Reserved Fund ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits ...	70,70,000	74,17,000
Current Deposits ...	16,30,000	17,11,000
Sundries ...	57,000	25,000
	103,56,220	107,52,260
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ...	33,75,000	33,32,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	42,59,000	46,52,000
Local Bills Discounted ...	1,92,000	6,97,6 0
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23,000
Sundries ...	47,000	40,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	13 70,2 0	17,07,660
	103,56,220	107,52,260

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—875 cwts oil cakes, R J Daver and Co; 43 bales wool, 6 bales goat hairs, The Bombay Company; 15 bales wool. Esmail Dosa and Co; 500 cwts fennelseed, Baver and Krause 3,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjie; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 358 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams J M Bilimoria and Co; 57 bales wool, D Nagjie; 35 bales wool, J Kara; 40 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 23 bales wool, G Goolabhchand; 372 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 13 bales hides V Esmail and Co; 175 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 45 bales wool K Khairaz.

City of Glasgow s—250 cwts oil cakes T Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 cases cardomoms, J M Rahimtoola; 2 bales woollen carpets. G P Stavrider and Co; 31 bales hides E D Sassoons and Co; 84 bales hides and skins, R M Rodka; 10 cwts bees—wax, M A Kayren; 16 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 43 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjie and Co; 40 bales cotton, B Hurbham; 9 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoi; 6 bales carpets. E Mahomed; 31 bales skins. V Esmail and Co; 54 bales hides. M J Joomabhoy and Co; 147 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—4,500 cwts cotton seed, K Kissowjee and Co; 2,030 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rabenfels s—3,900 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradass & Co; 9 cwts ganja M Jafferbhai.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—2 bales hides fleshing M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—57 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Son, 52 cwts mustardseed R Jiwandas and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed S Cooverjee and Co.

Elysia s—4002 cwts gingelly seed 4002 cwts ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co; 990 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri; 865 cwts crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed 1,000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Catalone s—88 cwts tin clippings Chunilal Shett.

Gorjistan s—52 bales cotton 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts barley K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chiltern Range s—35 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co., 2,000 cwts linseed and 764 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ravenfels s—1,700 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co. 5 cases grass seeds, King King and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lasna s—1 000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts. groundnuts R Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts; C Boggiano and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CARR—Jan. 30, at Umaria, C.P., Catherine Mary Carr, widow of the late Charles Beresford Carr.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Mahomedan Bara Wafat—Bank Holiday.
Educational Conference, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, 5 p.m.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Salle Francaise: Mr. R. Ternel, or "The French in India and in the Indian Ocean," 6-30 p.m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: When you have an option of two things you will hate the one which is best for you.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...	...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	...	*
do do for Madras... ...	...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUKMI RACES.—The Band of the 10th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walton, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-50 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Down in Jungle town ..... Morse
Potpourie ..... Maskon ..... Faust
Selection ..... The Sunshine Girl ..... Barnes
Waltz ..... Vision d'Amour ..... Joyce
Morceau ..... Humoreske ..... Dvorak
Two Step ..... Bustle, Billy ..... Kaus
Intermezzo ..... Moonlight ..... Boggetti
Selection ..... The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Nibelungen ..... Wagner
Valse ..... The Wedding Dance ..... Lincke
Idyll ..... Blumengeflustr ..... Blon
Selection ..... The Belle of Brittany ..... Talbot
Piccolo Duett ..Two little Finches ..... King
Three Dances from Tom Jones ..... German
Selection ..... The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Gavotte ..... Wedding Bells ..... Rimmer
Two Step ..... Julie ..... Joyce

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be held at the Seamen's Institute at 8-45 this evening, by the Pursers Department of the R. M. S. "China." A collection will be taken.

PRO. WELINKAR'S ADDRESS.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Prof. N. G. Welinkar will deliver an address on "The Supreme Life," in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The address is open to the public.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—This afternoon, at 4-30 p.m, Majlisi Moouludi Sharif will be held by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay at the Anjuman Hall, opposite the Victoria Terminus. After the ceremony, a resolution in connection with the Moslematrocities in Macedonia or elsewhere will be placed before the meeting.

COTTON FIRE.—Sparks caused by the breaking of an iron hoop of a cotton bale are considered to have been the origin of a fire in a cotton godown at Colaba, yesterday morning, which caused damage to cotton of the estimated value of Rs. 500. The scene of the fire was a godown at Sassoon-dock, and the property belonged to Khimji Meghji Devraj. The assistance of the Fire Brigade engines, which arrived on the spot from Colaba, the Fort, Bhuleshwar and Byculla, was not required.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, when the business done was mainly of a formal nature.

Amongst other matters that came before them, the Trustees considered a letter from Government enquiring whether the Board would be willing to forego the six months' notice required by the Act in respect of the land on the Cooperage plot to be resumed for the erection of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade. The trustees had no objection to forgoing the notice required by the Act.

BOMBAY RACES.

3rd Day, Wednesday, February 19th.

The time and order of running for the Bombay races to-day are as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Golavale, 2,441 tons, Captain Edward Beaty, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 7th February with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,280 tons Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 7th February, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler, 1,865 tons, Captain F. Schapp, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general Cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Persian Gunboat Mozaffer, 250 tons, Nacoda sailed on Tuesady, for Muscat.

The steamer Vorges, 2,489 tons, Captain R. Henry, sailed on Tuesday for Barrow-in-Furnace with a cargo, manganese ore.

The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 2,752 tons, Captain F. Goose, sailed on Tuesday for Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugent.....R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx .. ....Comdr Geo J Todd ....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr G H Gibson .....Trooship.
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Shearme ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 18.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham..... .....P & O Co
Barala.....1899 Butler .....M M & Co
Begum .....2343 Dobley..... .....T M & Co
Clan Sinclair.....3291 Smith ....I F & Co
Canadian Transport ..2653 Ballantine ..W & A G & Co
Cuyahoga .....2909 Stretton..... W and A G and Co
Dunrobin .....2119 Carr .. ..W & A G & Co
Faris.....7?7 Coates ... .Arab Steamers
Gavole.....2141 Secoy..... .....
Hoogkee ... .993 Richardson.....B P S N Co
India .....1199 Gordon....Shanghai...26-?...P & O Co
Kaia .....510 Elton.....M M & Co
Koweit.....2335 Reeves..... .....Arab Star
Lightning.....2122 Losh .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Mathis .....Turkish G Boat
Mozaffar.....250 Nacoda ... .Persian Govt
Mogul .....771 Marle .....M M & Co
Mazagon .....3280 Milne ....M M & Co
Nawab..... ....2041 Kane.....T M & Co
Nethenpark .....2804 Taylor..... .....
Noor-al-Bahr.....211 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Haraose .....858 Gray .....Standard Oil Co
Satbeeland .....2277 Longskaff .....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan ....698 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Shwelogan ....1999 Creagh ....I B P Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date	Agents.
A Penfaella ...	2209	Stewart	.....	.....	M M & Co
B City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay	Liverpool	20 2	K N & Co
C&R Ariosto	2740	Bradley.....	.....	.....	I Finlay & Co
D&E Ravenfels.....	3123	Kuckuck ...	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
F Lasna...	2865	Winnies	Dunkirk	..T M & Co	
G Mosaffari	1110	Cottrell.....	.....	Jeddah	
H Lawoe	1317	Boon	Mauritius	7-2....	
					D Kandavarn
K Rabunfels	2893	Steinert	.....	.....	W & A G Co
M Chiltern Range	2718	Rae	.....	.....	Hamburg ... ...
					W & A G & Co
O Umlata...	1684	Keeler.....	.....	.....	W and A G and Co
Q Rahmani	1472	Hughes ..19-2...	Bo & P S N Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vindobona	2633	Spermolich.....	Karlovic...		
					A L S N Co
2 Elysia...3893	Crowley...	Liverpool...	23-2	..W & A G Co	
					K N & Co
3 Sialda	3433	Johnstone	.....	..M M & Co	
4 Inglenoor	2755	Stonehouse...	Marseilles...	2 -2	
					Rith Bro
5 Gorjistan... ...	2378	Paramor.....	Antwerp ...	21-2	
					M M & Co
6 Catalone	2416	Glover.....	Antwerp ...	22-2	
					W & A G & Co
7 Gibraltar	4795	Gillmaster	...Trieste ...1 3...		
					A L S N Co
8 Rangoon Maru	3193	Kamoshita...	..N Y Kaisha		
9 Assaye	4359	Cockmin ..Shanghai ..12-3			
					P & O Co
12 & 13 Egypt.....	4207	Simmers...	..Liverpool...	22-2...	
					P & O Co
14 Kaiser	504	King	.....	..M M & Co	
15 Kaiser	1815	Schapp...	Durban ..1-2	..A Strandes	

H W P D

Ponani	532	Dawood	.....	..Bo S N Co
Courland...	769	Ebrahim	.....	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Mazagon	Milne	Calcutta, Feb 7
	Golavale	Secoy	Calcutta, Feb 7

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Arcadia	Karberg	Calcutta, etc.
	Vorges	Henry	Barrow-in-Furnace
	Werdenfels	Goose	Hamburg
	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
	Mozaffer	Nacoda	Muscat

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kanzler, Schapp, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Rahmani, Hughes, for Jeddah, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Gablonz, for Trieste, etc.
" Vindobona, for Trieste, etc.
" Assaye, for China, etc.
" Arcadia, for London.
" Indo-Maru, for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant.

The British India steamer Chupra, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Ellerman Line's s. "City of Marseilles" sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds Hobsburg left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 2nd March.

The Anchor Line's Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 18th instant.

FLYING IN THE R. N. R.

Officers of Merchant Ships Proficient.

It is interesting to learn that Merchant Service Officers having thoroughly mastered the art of efficient signalling by night as well as day, both by means of the Morse Code and otherwise. Whilst a number of them are now able to receive and send out messages per wireless, there are Officers of the Merchant Service who have now taken to flying. The London Agent of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild reports to the Secretary of that body of two Officers of the Royal Naval, Reserve who have entered the Royal Naval Flying School and have recently been successful in passing their first test. One is Lieut. F.W. Rowhill, R.N.R., and the other Lieut. A. W. Bigsworth. R.N.R. These are the only two Officers in the merchant service that, so far, have gone in for flying, and it is understood that both of them have done very well. They are at present at the Central Flying School, Upavon, Wilts, where they will shortly undergo their final tests. Mr. Bowhill—who is a member of the Guild—was unfortunate enough to have a somewhat nasty spill on his first flight, misjudging his distance on landing and being thrown out of his machine some considerable distance. However, he was lucky enough to escape with a nerve shaking only, but his machine was badly damaged. Despite this setback, he immediately afterwards went up in another machine.

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AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL-KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for cooli hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Dooda and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 19th February, 1913

THE POPULATION OF BURMA.

ALTHOUGH it was impossible to enumerate the inhabitants of wild, unadministered hill tracts, it is calculated that the population of Burma, at the last census was 12,115,217, as compared with 10,490,624, in 1901. Comparison with the number at any previous census, however, is found difficult, owing to the fact that the area over which the census is taken has been progressively extended at each decennial period. The earliest census with which any useful comparison is possible, is said to be that of 1891, when the population was 7,722,053, and it, therefore, appears that it has increased by 34·9 per cent. in twenty years. An excess in the population of males is accounted for by the large number of male immigrants from India who enter the province and is most pronounced in Rangoon and Lower Burma, where most of them take up their abode. Rangoon and Mandalay are the only two towns with over a hundred thousand inhabitants; the former having increased from 234,881 in 1901, to 293,316 in 1911. It is felt that this increase would have been greater, but at the time the census was taken the prosperity of the town was injuriously affected by the reaction which followed an outburst of speculation, first in land and later in the shares of various industrial companies. Further, the demand for labour from Southern India, for the rubber plantations in the Federated Malay States, materially diminished the net gain to the population of Rangoon from immigration. The population of Mandalay declined by twenty-five per cent. the completion of the railway to Myitkyina and the Northern Shan States depriving the town of much of its commercial importance—probably only for the time being—although the removal of part of the garrison and of the headquarters of many of the Civil Departments to the hill station of Maymyo, has rendered it a much less important administrative centre. For several years in succession too it was scourged by plague and a few months prior to the date of the census, a disastrous fire destroyed the greater part of the most thickly populated quarter of the city. The average population per house diminished from 5·87 in urban areas and 4·97 in rural areas in 1901 to 5·29 in urban areas and 4·84 in rural areas in 1911—the decrease being attributed to the greater dispersion of population which has ensued upon the rapid extensions of cultivation in the province.

Analysing the religions of the people, it is found that Buddhists have increased by thirteen per cent. to 10,384,579—equal to 85·72 of the population. Animists have more than doubled, but it is pointed out that they consist for the greater part of those primitive tribes in the hills and on the frontiers of the province among whom the greatest extension of the census area has taken place and the apparent increase in their numbers is mainly due to that cause. Hindus have increased by 36 per cent. and Mohomedans by twenty-four per cent. The growth of the Mahomedan population is to a much greater extent than that of the Hindus, the result of natural increase and is not like that of the latter, almost wholly due to immigration. The Hindu population is still increasing more rapidly than the Mahomedan, but its greater dependence on immigration renders it unlikely that the present rate of increase will be maintained. Christians have increased by forty-two per cent. in the ten years. Of the indigenous races of the province, the Karens furnished the largest proportion of these numbers, 130,271, and the Burmese came next with 17,446. There were 23,089 Indian Christians, the majority of them immigrants from Madras; the other religions returned being Sikh, Jain, Zoroastrian, Jewish and Confucian, which between them numbered only 8,513 adherents.

Discussing the origin of the indigenous races, the compiler of the report tells us that little is known of the original inhabitants. Linguistic evidence points to the occupation of the country by a race akin to the Munda races of India, but its traces are few and indistinct. The present population of Burma, as of the whole of Indo-China, is derived from the invaders, who in three successive waves swept down upon the country from the highlands of Central Asia. The main current of these, the Mon-Khmer, flowed down the valley of the Mekong into Southern China, Cambodia, and Siam, and entered Burma from the East rather than from the North, and after its original force was largely spent, only in the South were the Mon-Khmer race able to acquire a firm and lasting hold on the country and absorb the earlier Munda inhabitants. Their weaker settlements in the Upper Irrawaddy, and the Chindwin village, were swept away by succeeding invaders from the North, or remained isolated as islands amid a population of alien race and speech. Such, it is held, are the Wa-Palung villages in the northern Shan States, and the Ruby Mines District. In the south of the province, the Talaings in the Thaton and Amherst districts, a small and diminishing group, are the other representatives of the Mon-Khmer race. The compiler endeavours to follow up the history of the people from that time in a long and interesting chapter; then turns his attention to the hill tribes, reiterating the general opinion that the Shans entered Burma rather as a military and colonising expedition from an established state than as a primitive race migration. From their kingdom in South-Western China they issued forth and obtained their first permanent footing in the Shweli valley. From this, as a centre, they spread northwards through the valleys of the Upper Irrawaddy and the Chindwin into Assam and southwards and eastwards into the present Shan States. Their expansion from China was followed by the establishment of a powerful Shan kingdom in the Shweli valley, which existed for several centuries amid constant warfare with its Burmese and Chinese neighbours, who ultimately proved too strong for it.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

AUSTRALIA has methods of her own for dealing with social problems, some of which have much to recommend them. One of these is the treatment of orphans, foundlings and juvenile offenders. Data for the whole of the Commonwealth are not, at the moment, available, but from the report of the West Australian Children's Department, we may gather some idea of the working of kindred institutions in the other states. There are at present a thousand and eighty-two waifs and strays under the control and supervision of the Department, of whom 146 are still boarded out with foster-mothers. Neglected children number ninety-eight, and in this class, it may be explained, is included children living under conditions which show that there is a likelihood of their lapsing into a career of vice and crime, or with those unfit to care for them; those who are illegitimate, whose mothers are dead, or unable to maintain them, and those who are found living in houses of ill-fame. All these children pass through the Children'sCourt, and among the classes besides these referred to are incorrigibles and convicts, of the former quite a number are taken by parents anxious for advice as to the treatment of the stubborn and under the Court's direction are sent to an institution or boarded out under supervision. Among the destitute are those of parents in indigent circumstances, the children of deserted wives and of widows, while the convicted children include those, under eighteen years of age, who have been tried and convicted of offences before the Court. These are either sent to one of the recognised institutions and for their maintenance the State pays, though in some cases they are boarded out with their own relations, if capable of caring for them; but all are under State supervision. In the case of temporarily impoverished parents the State supports their children. One of the chief difficulties the Department has to deal with at the present time is the finding of a sufficient number of foster-mothers willing to care for very young children. This applies not only to this particular State, but to the whole of Australia, and unless private enterprise—as has been already attempted in different parts—makes some effort to solve the problem, it may be necessary for the Government to establish a well-equipped home for the young and delicate, especially those known as illegitimate. During the past year no fewer than fifty-three children from the institutions were adopted, all finding good homes. The total cost to the State is some fourteen thousand pounds per annum, quite a small sum considering the really excellent work done by the Department.

THE SOLDIER AND HIS CIGARETTE.

COMING to the East, one does not notice any less popularity among soldiers of their cigarettes. In fact, as they have more spare time on their hands in tropical stations than they have at Home, it is likely that the average consumption increases rather than otherwise. Soldiers are not likely to be pleased, therefore, that leading military medical officers at Home are starting a campaign against the excessive cigarette smoking, which they say is common in the Army. Surgeon-General Sir W. L. Gubbins, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, and Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh before him, in their annual reports on the health of the Home Army, have referred to this subject. The men, as a rule, it is said, buy the cheapest kind of cigarettes, and smoke them constantly, when not actually exercising in the field, or on duty in barracks or in camp. The Surgeon-Generals state that the use of the cigarette, among young soldiers especially, gradually but quite perceptibly, develops heart trouble, and that in the interest of the Army, as well as of the individual soldier, the habit should be greatly checked. As the result of this one important officer, Sir H. Plummer, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Command, has issued an order desiring all commanding officers to do all in their power to check the evil, and he appeals to officers and non-commissioned officers to support their efforts by personal example. He directs that cigarette-smoking is not to be permitted on any occasion, when men are under arms or on fatigue. Soldiers in India will be sorry to see this, we are sure, and so, too, shall we, if we believe it has the result of reducing in any degree the amenities of a soldier's life. The routine of life in India is very irksome—particularly to the young soldier, for whom most concern is expressed—and if the authorities here should also decide to make any effort to kill the cheap cigarrette-habit, the least they can do is to make a serious attempt to bring more easily within the soldier's reach some other form of smoking, which is less injurious. Great care should be taken that no more restriction should be exercised than is necessary, and no order should be made general so long as there appears a possibility that action in individual cases will be effective.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM.

NOT long ago we referred to the revival of a project to provide a railway connection between Assam and Burma, and whether this scheme will eventually come to fruition or no, there are signs that great activity is contemplated in the new province in the construction of small and branch lines. The Chief Commissioner has publicly expressed his desire that this class of work shall be pressed forward, and only a few days ago, he hoped to see the Fenchuganj-Sylhet section, which is being constructed by the Assam-Bengal Railway, completed by the end of 1913-14. The project, as at present estimated for, does not contemplate the bridging of the Surma River at Sylhet, but the Chief Commissioner intends to press for the construction of this bridge, and for the extension of the line up to Therria, which is near the hills on which Shillong stands, and from which supplementary arrangements for reaching Shillong can be made. Surveys have also been prepared for various light railways, and these, he is anxious to see under construction, as soon as possible. As these however, do not come within the programme of the Railway Board, they will have to be built by private enterprise and it is Sir Archdale Earle's opinion that if a single company can be formed to take up the construction and working of light railways in the province, considerable economy will be effected. He is endeavouring to form such a Compsuy, and the Habiganj-Shaistaganj project is reported to be the first, which is likely to be put before them. There are many tracts in Assam, the large population and dense cultivation of which give promise of heavy passenger and goods traffic, and the Government of the Province is showing commendable energy in attacking so early and so effectively the problem of increased communications.

THE Legislative Council of H. E the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th March, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Borneo" arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 17th.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China" arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the morning of the 16th.

NEWS from Indore announces the resignation of the Minister, Nanak Chand Rai Bahadur, after twenty-seven years of service.

The sessions trial in the Agra Murder Case begins at Allahabad on the 26th inst.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock as Vice President.

In consequence of the forfeiture of security already reported, it is announced that both the daily and the weekly editions of the Urdu paper *Jhangsial*, of Lahore, will cease to exist.

ACCORDING to a Myitkyina telegram, received this afternoon, the report of the revolt of Chinese soldiers in Yunan are confirmed. The soldiers have burnt and looted the town of Tali-Fu.

THE body of Capt. J. W. Pickthill, who died of fever on 24th November, while on duty with the Hkamti Long Mission, is being brought to Myitkyina for interment.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Punjab branch of the European Defence Association will be formed on the principles governing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. Various important stations will be represented by a certain number of members on the committee.

If any proof were needed of the unsatisfactory state of Southern Persia, it would be found in the experiences of the Central India Horse at Shiraz. Apart from the skirmishes in which the regiment has suffered losses, every British officer except two has been shot at on different occasions, happily without any ill results. As smokeless ammunition is common enough in the Province of Fars, it is impossible to detect the "snipers," who thus add a touch of excitement to life in and about Shiraz. If the tribal loafer were a better marksman the casualty list might be a rather startling one. In the Russian zone in Northern Persia, this kind of sullen hostility would be checked in a manner that would stop casual rifle-shooting for all time.

CALCUTTA.

The Council Election.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

There is jubilation to-day in College Square, Mirzapore Street resounds with the cries of *Bande Mataram*; which is both *Magnificat*, and *Laudate* for the modern Bengalee student. The cause of all the din is the triumph of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, the "Tribune of the People" of India (*pace* Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal). The election by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council of two representatives to the Imperial Council took place yesterday and Babu Surendranath Banerjea was returned at the top of the poll by a clear majority of four votes over the Raja of Nashipur, his nearest rival. Considering all that had gone before, the barefaced and unblushing intrigues to keep him in the outer court of the Gentiles, the victory is remarkable and signal. It would not, however, be easy to apportion the contributory influence. There were three important factors of success, namely, first the prestige gained by the repeal of the Partition of Bengal, on which Babu Surendranath Banerjea had staked his all; second, the delay in the election, which was popularly attributed to the chicane of the Bureaucracy; third, the unremitting canvass to which Babu Bhupendranath Basu has publicly pleaded guilty. In a letter to the daily papers the latter states that the object of himself and his friends was to make the position of Babu Surrendranath Banerjea absolutely secure. That object was achieved, but at considerable sacrifice, for Bhupen Babu lost the seat into which he had been pitchforked three years ago by the *zubberpust* of Sir Edward Baker. The Raja of Nashipur just won second place in the present election by a single vote. He will, accordingly, replace the Maharaja of Burdwan in the gilded chamber to protect the large Zamindari interest. Babu Surendranath Banerjea's total poll was 22 votes, so it is evident that he carried nearly all his Indian members, including some Mahomedans. He is therefore in a special measure the representative of the Bengalee nation which he has done so much to create. As I told you in my last letter, this in my opinion is his rightful place and I really believe that before long he will build up a reputation second only to that to Mr. Ghokale. He is by no means so distinguished a political economist as the Maratta, nor is his style of eloquence so convincing. On the other hand he has more imagination and far more audacity. To storm a position by a direct frontal attack there could be no more dashing leader. He would not count the cost; he would not stop to reason why. To employ a favourite expression of the racing reporter, Gokhale-cum-Banerjea will be a combination of startling possibilities. The Viceroy's Executive Council had, therefore, better beware. Some people in Calcutta were silly enough to adduce this power of mischief as a sufficient reason to reject Babu Surendranath. It was a boomerang argument for employing which they must now be extremely sorry. The more casuistical among them affect to derive much comfort from the fact that the elevation of the arch-conspirator will make the atmosphere of the Bengal Council much more endurable. Well, perhaps, there is something in that.

The members of the Public Services Commission returned to Calcutta from Rangoon, on Thursday, in a rather dilapidated condition, and it could not have improved their spirits to find such a consensus of opinion awaiting them that they lagged superfluous on the stage. Everybody here is sick and tired of the evidence they allow to be published in the papers, and even among Indian politicians there is a strong desire that there should be an end to the recriminations of Civil Servants and their Indian critics. The Commission posts to Delhi on Wednesday next and I hear that the expediency of taking the remainder of the evidence in *camera* will be seriously discussed. On Monday and Tuesday the Assam evidence will be recorded, and pacificists are apprehensive that some witnesses will go several points better, or worse, than the officers of the Burma Commission in offending Indian susceptibilities. The Bengalee politician has long revelled in abuse of the "brutal planter," and he is now afraid that the enemy will pay old scores with compound interest. It would serve him right if this did happen, for there are no two ways but that the Assam tea-planter and the English officer of the Assam Commission have been outrageously vilified. It is not unnatural that the English settler in Assam should hate the Bengalee and all his works, and should lose no opportunity of getting back a bit of his own, but you will agree that such evidence as he is likely to give will not make for that political peace of which the province of Bengal is in great need. Moderate men on both sides would be glad if the reporters were excluded from the two remaining sittings of the Commission in Bengal. I am afraid, however, they will have to chew the end of bitterness to the end. Sir Valentine Chirol had to be taken from the Rangoon steamer straight to the Presidency General Hospital. He is suffering from dysentery, and Calcutta, at this time of the year, is not the best place in the world for the cure of that exhausting disease. The doctors are afraid that he will not in his debilitated state derive much benefit from a fatiguing train journey to Delhi, and they would much rather he left at once for England, embarking at Calcutta, in order to get all the food of a long sea voyage. Sir Valentine Chirol is a brilliant journalist, but he has all the faults of the qualifications that go to make one. Perhaps that is the reason why he has not been a conspicuous success on the bench of the Public Services Commission. His early retirement would be regretted for the immediate cause of it but for nothing else. Another member of the Commission who has also failed to justify his selection is Mr. W. C. Madge, the representative of the Domiciled Community. He is the Malvolio of the piece, and there are conspirators in the household who are not above playing cruel jokes upon him to which his conceit makes him fall an easy prey. It is an irony of fate that sorrow awaited him on return from Rangoon. On Sunday last, his eldest son, an accomplished and enterprising antiquarian, who was for long the Superintendent of the Reading Room of the Imperial Library, died suddenly of heart disease. He was still on the sunny side of fifty and had great hopes of becoming Imperial Librarian before he retired. He was well suited for the position and everybody who had not read the "Book of Jobs" (Kipling) wondered why he did not get it when Mr. Macfarlane retired.

The late Mr E W. Madge made it his life's work to rehabilitate the fame of the Eurasian poet Derozio's; for modern readers Mr. Madge may be said to have discovered Derozio. I for one, had never heard of the poet until I read the tractate which the deceased antiquarian contributed to the memoirs of the Calcutta Historical Society. I did not share in his enthusiasm for his subject, nor did many others, but that it did not abate his zeal to obtain high recognition for the "sweetest singer Eurasia has produced". Had Mr. Madge lived I believe he would have succeeded in gaining admission for Derozio's verses to the standard British anthopologies. He was mainly instrumental in discovering the poet's grave in the Park-street cemetery and erecting thereon a new and imposing monument. That particular act did not meet with general approval among those who are longing to see the residential quarters of Calcutta improved. There is no greater eyesore than the two old cemeteries on opposite sides of the east end of Park-street. They are crowded with tumuli which serve no other purpose than to harbour cobras and ghoulish jackals. They should have been improved off the face of the earth ages ago but we are afraid that the sentimental discoveries and renovations of the Calcutta Historical Society will check the obvious improvements of Mr. Bompas and his Improvement Trust. The death of his eldest son following so close on the death of his wife has tried Mr. W. C. Madge severely, and as he has passed the Psalmit's standard of three score and ten, his friends are anxious about him. A martyr to dyspesia, he is extremely frail, and it could only be a high sense of duty that would make him stick to a post he has found so uncongenial and unproductive of kudos, albeit lucrative beyond the dreams of avarice.

The week of my chronicle was chosen by another prominent Eurasian to retire from the arena of political and social conflict. Last Monday, Dr. E. W Chambers took a reluctant farewell of the Anglo-Indian Empire League of which he was President and which he had done so much to establish as a rival body to the Anglo-Indian Association of which Mr. W. C. Madge is the President. These two were open rivals in the leadership of the "Anglo-Indian" or what Europeans prefer to call the Domiciled Community, and their frequent bickerings added much to the gaiety of Calcutta Society. At one period of his career, Dr. Chambers was very much in the public eye. He was Coroner of Calcutta and an active member of the Calcutta Corporation. He also enjoyed an extensive private practice. In very many respects he was the Calcutta counterpart of the late Dr. Blaney of Bombay. Latterly, owing to illness and an obsession that he is the rightful owner of "Belvedere," which the Government of Bengal refuse to restore, he has lived in comparative retirement, his work in connection with the Anglo-Indian Empire League being no more than a flash in the pan. He is also past the allotted span and feeble thereat. It would be greatly in the interest of Calcutta if he would employ the years that remain to him in writing his reminiscenses. He has a very valuable library of manuscripts and there is nobody else who knows so much about the beginning of one most flourishing institutions, also spent enthusiasms and enterprises nipped in the bud. If he could keep out of his history the King Charles's Head I have referred to above, it would be entertaining and instructive.

The Law Courts have provided the tastiest items in my hebdomedal bill of fare, but the terror of the words, *Sub Judice*, check a running commentary such as Sam Weller would have delighted in. There can be no harm, however, in recording that twice this week have people assembled in the Presidency Magistrate's Court to quiz the highwaymen who threatened to disglorify Justice Chowdhury, who in a loftier sphere is being asked to decide what is a soubrette in musical-comedy parlance. Mr. Justice Chowdhury is the most amiable occupant of the High Court Bench. To his sound knowledge of law he adds a refined taste for Hindu music. Before his elevation to the ermine he was a barrister of large practice and nationalist tendencies in politics. Most people thought that his blackmailers, now in durance vile, had attempted to frighten him until charges a dabling with sedition before he became a Government official; but it was not that at all. They went on another and more sordid plan only to excite the laughter of all who knew the Judge and his sweet home life. That "sensation," therefore, has fallen flat, not so his role of Solomon in a theatrical dispute. Miss Georgie Corlass, a "favourite of the footlights" (*pace* the daily Press) is suing Mr. Maurice Bandmann, the celebrated *impresario*, for damages for wrongful dismissal. She declares that she was engaged as a soubrette and then sacked because she declined to lose her reputation by singing soprano music above her compass. Mr. Eardley Norton is pleading the suit; Mr. W. Garth is defending Mr. Maurice Bandmann. Besides being lawyers of great forensic fame, both are well-known patrons of the play and connoisseurs of feminine talent and attractiveness. These circumstances give piquancy to their conflict, and the Court of Mr. Justice Chowdhury is a fashionable resort of beaux and belles. Their expectation of amusement mingled with instruction has not been disappointed, for the tiffs of the leaders and their acquaintance with the etiquette of the green room have been vastly entertaining. The drama is still in the first act, so I will reserve a critique for a future letter.

I was invited last week to join an excursion of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers to Tata's Iron and Steel Works at Kalimati, but to my regret I had to decline owing to a press of work. The visit, I am told, was most enjoyable and all these practical engineers are loud in their admiration of the efficiency of the plant and workers at Sakchi. Tata's steel is already gaining a reputation in the local market, and I could tell of more than one enterprise founded on the conviction that the steel shortly to be procured in sufficient quantity from Sakchi will be equal to that manufactured in the best works in Europe and America. People here are becoming impatient to see a branch firm of Tata and Co., established in Clive-street, for although the money for Tata and Iron Steel Works was found in Bombay, the geographical situation gives Calcutta almost the first interest in the enterprise. It was stated by a local paper the other day that Mr. W. R. Lee was leaving Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. to become the manager of the Calcutta branch of Tata and Co. Nobody was more surprised than himself, for it was the first intimation he had received that there was any intention in Bombay to so utilise his services. Nevertheless, you can take it from me that the Tata's could not make a better choice. Mr. Lee has come to the front only recently, but we are all agreed that there are few men in local commerce who can give him points in any department of activity. He is a recognised authority in the coal trade and if our coal companies had heeded his warnings in the past, they would not now be at the mercy of the railways. By the way, it will interest you to hear that there is an influential movement afoot to limit the price of Bengal coal to Rs. 8-8-0 a ton, which will give coal companies a good margin of profit and not be heavy on industrial concerns. The idea seems to be to give railways no excuse to acquire coal lands or to go abroad for their needs.

HE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

EVISED PROPOSALS BY AUSTRIA.

lations with Russia Cause Less Alarm.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

mbardment of Adrianople Resumed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Reuter learns that diplomatic circles do not ach much importance to the alarming view pressed elsewhere of the relations between stria and Russia. The matter will be consider- at the next conference of Ambassadors. the meantime, the Russian counter-proposals ve reached Vienna. Austria has now insti- ated that she is willing to agree to the exclu- on from Albania of the plains of Skutari, ek, and Prisrend, but she maintains her view at Skutari itself, Djakova, Dibra, and Janina, ust form part of the autonomous Albania.

VIENNA, FEB. 18.

At prolonged councils of members of the ist Ministry on Sunday and yesterday, cording to the papers, Count von Berchtold de a speech in which he declared that the ters exchanged between the Emperor Francis seph and the Tsar had justified the best pes of the friends of peace. He said that the event of complications, either side would hold peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 18.

It is officially stated that the situation is changed at Bulair and Adrianople, where bombardment was resumed yesterday.

The Bulgarians at Chatalja advanced in the rection of Belgrade Forest and bombarded Osmanikeui.

THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

All available accommodation at Ostinje has been requisitioned for the wounded at Scutari, whose numbers are heavier than was at first believed. It is officially intimated that the attack on Skutari will not be resumed at present.

The fire in the St. Sophia quarter continued to rage furiously throughout yesterday, in spite of rain and sleet. The wooden houses burned in the fiercest fashion, fanned as they were by the wind. They were, however, extinguished in the evening.

ST. SOPHIA'S IN DANGER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 18

The quarter adjoining the Mosque of St. Sophia was devastated by fire yesterday, and is still burning. A hundred houses and shops were destroyed.

INDIAN MOSLEM WOMEN'S REQUEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of 500 Moslem ladies held yesterday at the residence of Mr. Moidal Islam, the proprietor of the "Habtul Matin":—We, the women of Islam, despite the world of our woes, and the armies of sorrows and afflictions which have shattered our broken bleeding hearts, by the repeated tyrannies and calamities which have befallen, and are befalling, Islam and the followers of Islam, offer, according to the voice of duty and loyalty, our sincerest congratulation to her Excellency Lady Hardinge on the occasion of the safety and the recovery of his Excellency the Viceroy, her noble consort; and, while praying for his complete restoration to health, earnestly trust that on this auspicious occasion, as a mark of thanksgiving, her Excellency would be pleased to divert the large sums of money placed at her disposal for charitable purposes by loyal Hindus and Moslems, to Lady Lowther's fund for the relief of the Ottoman women and children, the victims and the orphans of the victims of the war.

Two other resolutions expressing horror and detestation at the barbarities of the Balkan Allies, and appealing for funds for the relief of the sufferings of the wives and daughters of the victims of the war, were also passed.

MONGOL ARMY.

Russian Cavalry Officers to be Employed.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 18.

A telegram from Urga states that the Mongolian Ministers and the Russian envoy, M. Korostovetz, have signed an agreement stipulating for the employment of Russian officers to organize the training of a Mongolian Cavalry brigade.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO CITY.

Indications of Improved Situation.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.

Despatches from Mexico City state that brisk fighting, accompanied by heavy firing, took place from eight this morning until noon, when it dwindled. There are, however, indications that the situation will soon be measurably relieved.

WAR OFFICE SCHEME.

Marshal's Baton in Private's Knapsack.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Col. Seely, speaking at Ilkeston yesterday, said he hoped in a few weeks to announce a plan which would enable the soldier to rise from the humblest to the highest ranks.

He intimated that he had just received an urgent summons from London on business of the highest importance.

TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The bad-spinning question threatens renewed trouble in Lancashire, and the stoppage of a number of mills is not improbable in the Oldham district, Appears being the centre of the agitation.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Anxiety for a Northern Expedition.

FOUND BUT ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Norwegian Relief Expedition, which left Advent Bay in January, has been compelled to return without reaching the Schroeder Stranz Expedition, the anxiety in regard to which is consequently redoubled.

A German committee headed by Count Zeppelin is hastily preparing a German relief expedition.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

SYDNEY, FEB. 17.

A wireless message from Macquarie's Land states that Mawson, and all on board the "Aurora," are bound for Termination Base to pick up Wilde's party, which left there early in 1912.

RESCUERS' RETURN.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Norwegian Expedition which left Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, in search of the German Scientific Expedition, has returned in the last stage of exhaustion, after terrible sufferings. One man had both legs frozen, while several others were ill. The Expedition lost seven dogs from cold and hunger.

There were not sufficient dogs at Advent Bay to further the Expedition, so nothing more was possible to rescue the Germans, who are scattered in twos and threes over considerable distances.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Mr. Samuel, replying to a letter of the Marconi Company, informing him that they had obtained legal opinion to the effect that, unless Mr. Samuel could confirm the contract by March 1st, they were entitled to treat the contract as ended, reiterates his statement on Feb 6th, when he said, in reply to the Company's request to be released from the contract, that the delay was regrettable, but that the Company could not be released.

Mr Samuel adds that, in view of the deliberations of the Select Committee, there is no prospect of a decision being reached in the matter of the contract by March 1st.

TURF NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The National Hunt Stewards have warned off T. Coulthwaite, trainer, and R. Chadwick, jockey, in connection with recent running of Mr. Bower Ismay's horses, Bloodstone and Jacobus.

The Stewards also strongly recommended Mr. Ismay to look more closely into the running of his horses. They considered that the conduct of Fergusson, Mr. Ismay's manager, was open to grave suspicion, and severely censured Fergusson's gross lack of supervision.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The death is announced of Baron Macnaghten.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The death is announced of the author, Louis Becke, at San Francisco.

The death is announced of the poet, Joaquin Miller.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Chavasse, the eminent Midland surgeon.

[Edward Macnaghten, 1st Baron Macnaghten (cr. 1887, a life Peerage), P.C., D.L. J.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Hon. LL. D. (Dublin), late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born in 1830, the second son of Sir Edmond C. W. Macnaghten of Dundarve, Co., Antrim, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A.). He rowed twice in the University Race, won the Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge in 1851 and the Diamond Sculls, Henley, in 1852. The deceased was a Barrister and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a Queen's Counsel, Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary since 1887, and Chairman of the Legal Council of Education since 1895. He represented the County of Antrim in Parliament as a Conservative member, from 1880 to 1885, and the Northern Division from 1885 to 1887. He married Frances, only child of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, P.C., of Crindle, Co. Londonderry. The heir to the Baronetcy is his son, the Hon. E. C. Macnaghten, K.C.]

[George Louis Becke, F.R.G.S., was born at Port Macquarie, New South Wales in 1848, his father being a native of Northampton, England. He sailed as a trader and supercargo throughout the South Sea Islands from 1870 to 1893. He has written:—Reef and Palm, 1894; The Ebbing of the Tide, 1896; His Native Wife, 1896; (with Walter Jeffery) A First Fleet Family, 1896; Pacific Tales, 1897; Wild Life in Southern Seas, 1897; Ridan the Devil: Naval Pioneers of Australia (with Jeffery); Rodman the Boatsteerer. The Mutineer (with Jeffery); Old Convict Days (edited by), 1899; Admiral Phillip (with W. Jeffery) 1899; Tom Wallis, 1900; Edward Barry: The Tapu of Banderah (with Jeffery), Tessa, The Trader's Wife; By Rock and Pool; Breachley Black Sheep; York the Adventurer, 1901. The Strange Adventures of James Shervinton; The Jalasco Brig, 1902; Helen Adair; Chinkie's Flat, 1933; Tom Gerrard, 1904; Notes from my South Sea Log, 1905; Sketches from Normandy, 1906.]

[Joaquin (Cincinnatus Hein) Miller; called the Poet of the Sierras, was born in Indiana, in 1842. His father emigrated to Oregon when he was 10 years old. Three years later he went to California, led a wandering life for several years, then returned home and entered a lawyer's office at Eugene, Or. He was twice wounded in Indian wars; became express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho; then managed the Democratic Register at Eugene. He led an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians. The deceased was County Court Judge of Grant County from 1866 to 1870. He visited Europe repeatedly, between 1870 and 1876; and went to Klondyke in 1897; and the Orient in 1899. He established a sort of social community on his estate after the plan of his Building, the City Beautiful. His works include Specimens; Joaquim et al; Songs of the Sierras, 1871; Pacific Poems, 1871; Songs of the Sunlands, 1873; Life among the Modocs, 1873; The Ship in the Desert, 1875; First Families of the Sierras; The One Fair Woman; Baroness of New York; Songs of Far-away Lands, 1878; Songs of Italy 1878; Shadows of Shasta, 1881; Memorie and Rime, 1884; History of Montana, 3 vols. 1886; The Building of the City Beautiful, 1887; Forty-Nine; Complete Poetical Works, 1897; As it was in the Beginning, 1903. Plays—The Danites; The Silent Man; Mexico; 49; Tally Ho

[Sir Thomas Frederick Chavasse, Kt., J. P., County of Warwick, Senior Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham, Consulting Surgeon to the Bromsgrove and Stourbridge Hospitals and the Sutton Coldfield Dispensary, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery, University of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh and London, was born in 1854 and educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, Vienna, and Berlin. He has published various papers on Surgical subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society and the Pathological Society, London, the Lancet, etc.

FRENCH DEFENCES.

Increase of Armament and Army.

BILLS FOR LARGE GRANTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The *Temps* announces that the French Government has decided to ask Parliament for twenty-six millions sterling, before Easter, for increases in its armaments and effective Army.

The increases will be carried out as rapidly as possible within a fixed time, like the German programme.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

M. Briand, the Premier, interviewed in connection with the statement in the *Temps* with regard to an increase in the French Army, said that the report was premature, but admitted that the Government had frequently discussed an improvement in this armament. M. Briand said that a Bill asking for a credit of over twenty million pounds sterling, to be spread over a period of four years, for the purposes of armament, would be submitted to the Chamber before Easter. The Minister for War and other experts were studying the question of reviving the three-years' service scheme.

LATER.

The *Temps* further states that a second Bill will be presented asking for an immediate grant of three millions sterling for an increase in *materiel* and ammunition, while a third Bill will deal with the increasing strength of the Army and will propose important modifications, including the lengthening of the period of service, volunteering and the incorporation in the Army of African natives.

SCOTS TEMPERANCE BILL.

Lords Discuss the Commons' Amendments

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Lords to-day again discused the Scottish Temperance Bill as returned from the House of Commons with the Lords' amendments struck out. Several Peers, including Lord Courtney, vigorously animadverted on the manner in which the House of Commons had dealt with the amendments. Ultimately, the House of Lords again passed their amendment with regard to the time-limit, but agreed to confine the so-called "disinterested management" to public-house and bar business only.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

Vague Ideas on Imperial Integrity.

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 17.

In reply to a series of questions, General Hertzog emphatically declares that he desires the continuance of the British connection, but that the question whether the integrity of the Empire is a paramount necessity for the well-being of all its parts, is not one that can be answered unconditionally, without a closer definition of the terms used and due restriction as to time and circumstances.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Senate Revives the Tolls Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.

The Senate Canals Committee has rejected Mr. Root's proposal to repeal the provision in regard to the exemption of coasting vessels from the Panama Canal law.

CHINESE FROM TIBET.

Journey of the Third Batch to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The third batch of Chinese troops arrived here to-day from Tibet, and embarked on board a British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *en route* for Sau Chuan via Shanghai. The forces consisted of Major Chang Wei Hua, Commanding, 28 officers, 250 men and 150 women and dependents.

At Chumbi they were received by a British Officer and escorted to Siliguri. After three days' stay there they left Siliguri under the command of Col. Ranney of the 40th Pathans.

The troops were in good condition and did not appear to have suffered any privation on their journey from Tibet.

All the men and women are natives of Sau Chuan on the Chinese-Tibetan border. There were only a few pure Chinese and seventy pure Tibetans among them, the rest being Chinese-Tibetan half-castes.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Weighty Issues Dependent on British Loan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent at Peking foretells serious consequences unless the British Government reconsiders its determination to force China to the last extremity; and goes on to assert that Sir Edward Grey refused to sanction an independent British loan which China was arranging with the consent of the Six-Power Group.

The French and Russian Legations are instructed not to allow China any financial help until Mongolian autonomy is fully recognised.

Sir Edward Gred's action due to those powers indicates Chinese bankruptcy, armed intervention and the resignation of the Government as possible results from the failure to allow prompt arrangements for a British loan.

UNCERTIFIED OPIUM.

Dealers Feel the Reduction in Sales.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 18.

Dealers in uncertified opium are now addressing the Government of India on the question of the reduction in sales to nine hundred chests monthly, as this has caused a great advance in prices. They consider this detrimental to their interests, and it may lead them to buy Persian and Turkish opium instead of the Indian drug.

BANDMAN-CORLASS CASE.

Professional Musicians Examined.

DEFENDANT'S CASE OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

In the further hearing of the Bandmann-Corlass case to-day, Charles E. Richardson, Bandmaster of the King's Own Regiment, examined, said: The score of Ilka in "Night Birds" was much too difficult for a soubrette to play, and transposing it would not alter its character.

Cross-examined, witness said he knew Lilly Elsie, Gertie, Millar and Phyllis Dare, both professionally and personally. He did not think the first two could sing the part. Before he became a bandmaster he was a drum-major and produced his musical comedy, "Ruby of Peru," composed in Barcelona.

Question:—Was not "Ruby of Peru" composed by the Captain of the Regiment?

Answer.—Not wholly by Mr. Campbell.

Witness advised in the choice of the last. The part of Ilka bordered on the Grand opera. He had experience in orchestra of songs being put in or cut to suit to artistes "Veronique" was not of very high class. It was just light French comedy music. The "Chocolate Soldier" was a first-class musical comedy, but "Night Birds" was well above that standard.

Mr. F. H. Ernsthausen, who had studied music at Frankfort under Emgisser and Knorr said "Night Birds" was of an operatic character and part of Ilk would require a first-class concert soprano voice. He would not describe either Miss Hill or Miss Corlass as technically good singers, but Miss Corlass was the better of the two.

Mr. Garth, in opening the case for the defendant, said that the evidence showed that Mr. Coyne had treated Miss Corlass with politeness. Whether it was studied or not had nothing on earth to do with the case. There was nothing in the evidence to show that Mr. Bandmann had dismissed her because he wanted to save money. Miss Corlass had said that she had understood that "Night Birds" was to be played from cover to cover. Counsel submitted that she had not understood anything of the kind. The position she had taken was subversive of all discipline.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri asked whether it was not possible to arrange the matter amicably as the defendant had no ill feeling towards the plaintiff.

Mr. Garth said that Mr. Bandmann was quite willing to take back the lady.

Eventually time was given to the parties to consider the matter and in the meantime the defence evidence was proceeded with.

Mr. Coyne, the first defence witness, said it was his duty to point out mistakes. He did it as decently as he could. It was an unpleasant duty.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

University Registrar's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCTUTA, FEB. 18.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting this morning.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chandra was first examined in private on the statement made by the witness regarding the comparative merits of European and Indian Civil Servants.

Mr. B. L. Allen, Deputy Commissioner, was then examined publicly. Witness was opposed to simultaneous Civil Service examinations, but suggested separate examination in India for Indian candidates to the Civil Service. Mr. Allen was opposed to separate method of recruitment for the Judicial branch.

Mr. Radhanath Changkakathi, editor of the *Times of Assam*, supported simultaneous examinations, but was not in favour of separate examinations for Indians. He suggested that the Judicial service should be under the High Courts.

Babu Panchugopal Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate, supported simultaneous examinations. Failing that, he advocated a separate examination in India for the Indians. This closed the Assam evidence.

Dr. Thibaut, Registrar of the Calcutta University, was then examined, as representing the Educational Service. The witness said that there was nothing to prevent a man attending the M. A. lectures at the Calcutta University, which would be useful to him in connection with the Civil Services Examination. The standard of the M. A. examinatin of the Calcutta University was about equal to that of any European University so far as the book-knowledge went. The Civil Service examination was a test more of book-knowledge than of brain power. The secrecy of the examination papers could be maintained with proper care.

The Commission then rose, closing the public sittings in Calcutta.

To-morrow morning there will be an informal conference with the Assam Government, and at night the members will leave for Delhi.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN AMOK.

Stabs Woman Mortally and Wounds Two Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

A Madrassi Christian named A. Gudeno, who had recently been dismissed from employment, ran amok in Ekbalpore, Kidderpore, on Sunday, and stabbed, two Madrasi Christian men and a Mahomedan woman, the last of whom is in a dying condition.

Gudeno served two years imprisonment for stabbing a woman and was released two years ago.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Alteration of the Charges against Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

The Bank of Burma trial against Mower, Clifford and Strachan was resumed to-day at the special sessions of the Chief Court, when Mr. Rutledge concluded his opening remarks and put Mr. E. R. Holdsworth into the witness box. His examination had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

In the course of his examination counsel for the defence objected to evidence as to Mowers account.

His Honour held that references to occurrences which has taken place before the time mentioned in the charges were relevant.

His Honour thought it would be better to amend the charges at that stage alleging that in the deception practised by the accused they had intentionally kept the Bank open after the issue of false balance sheets.

Messrs. Giles, Coltman and Deglanville objected to the alteration in the charges, on the ground that it would prejudice the accused. His Honour overruled the objection of the defence and altered the charges as proposed by him.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

MR. CHANNING ARNOLD.

Public Welcome on Release from Jail.

A LOYAL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

Mr. Channing Arnold was released before six o'clock this morning from the Rangoon Jail. As the public had not the opportunity, owing to the early hour of release, to welcome him at the Jail gates they did so this afternoon at a meeting at the office of the "Burma Critic."

Quite an ovation was given to Mr. Channing Arnold (who was released this morning from jail) at Fytcho-square Gardens (a park in the centre of the business quarter of the city) this evening. A reception was originally intended to be given at No. 6 Barr-Street premises, but, accommodation there being found inadequate, adjournment was made to Fytcho-square, which was thronged with the members of every community.

As Mr. Arnold entered the Square there were rounds of applause and vociferous cheering which continued until he mounted a temporary platform erected for the occasion. Having then been garlanded and presented with bouquets and pelted with rose petals, he addressed the assembly in a loud and distinct tone, calling upon them to be always loyal to the British Raj. It was not possible to get a more humane Government in any part of the world even if they looked back to ancient or modern history. He had been incarcerated for a crime though he had tried his level best to prevent exposure. He was compelled as a last resource to throw his cares, and tell and show the authorities where certain faults lay and which needed remedying. His one object was justice, pure and unadulterated justice of which British nation might rightly be proud of. He would gladly undergo similar imprisonment if he thought it was for the welfare of the country.

He spoke in praiseworthy terms of the treatment meted out to him by the jail authorities, and concluded by asking the crowd assembled to give three cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor.

Three cheers were then accorded to Mr. Arnold.

A group photo, with Mr. Arnold as the central figure, was then taken.

In the course of the day Mr. Arnold at his office received continuous visits from numerous friends and acquaintances.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lt.-Genl. Sir J. E. Nixon in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

Lt.-Genl. Sir J. Eccles Nixon, commanding the Southern Army, arrived here last evening, and was met by Major C. L. Gregory, Major W. H. Beach, R.E., Assistant Military Secretary, and Capt. E. J. Mixon, B.A., A.-D.-C. Genl. Nixon leaves to-morrow for Maudalay, en route for camp at Myothit.

Genl. Nixon of the Southern Army inspected the Rangoon Brigade to-day on the Maidan, and expressed himself pleased with what he saw. He said that he was glad to meet once more the Royal Munster Fusiliers who had served under his command in 1st Peshawar Division.

The different units, with the exception of the Munsters, then marched off the field. On their return to barracks the Indian officers of the 80th Carnatics and the 93rd Burmas, with the commanding officers of each unit, remained behind, and were introduced to Genl. Nixon, who shook hands with them and spoke briefly to each.

Meanwhile Lt.-Col. Congdon bade farewell to his regiment, of which he had been in command for the prescribed period of four years. In his remarks he referred to his thirty years' service in the regiment and to the pleasure and honour he would always feel in having been associated for so long a period with the Munsters, and in having shared in their vicissitudes, rough times and smooth ones.

In thanking all ranks for the good work that had contributed to the welfare and efficiency of the Battalion, Col. Congdon expressed the hope that, although his active connection with the Royal Munster Fusiliers was about to be severed, he would, nevertheless, be able to keep in touch with them, and hoped to meet them again at no distant date in the old country.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 17.

2nd Lieut. R. E. Gordon, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kirkee.

Capt. Hume, 7th Lancers, is appointed to the Remount Department, and posted to Sarghodha.

Lieut. Jopp, 14th Lancers, has been selected for appointment to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Major C. M. Nuttall, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rawalpindi.

Major F. P. Hutchinson, No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 71 Heavy Battery, Nowgong.

Major Riddell, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Barian.

It has been decided that Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery may be promoted to the rank of Captain after 13 years' service, in the absence of vacancies in the establishment of the higher rank.

Lt. Col. W. K. Hardy from No. 71 Heavy Battery is posted to the Command of the Heavy Battery at Peshawar, and Campbellpur.

Capt. P. McLellan, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on 5th March on appointment as Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery Quetta.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Brever Colonel W. R. Marshall,)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted Station Leave as under:—Capt. F. H. James, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 10 days, from 17th. to 26th. February; Lieut. H. A. Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, 7 days from 16th. to 23rd. February.

Ten day's Leave of Absence is granted to Capt. C. M. Rigby, R. A. M. C., from 17th February.

The General Officer Commanding, having proceeded on duty to the Attillery Practice Camp at Aundh, the Command of the Station devolved on Brevet-Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st. Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters, from the 14th. instant.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 18.

The Hon. Mr. E. Montagu paid a visit to Hyderabad, as the guest of the resident, Col. Pinhey. He arrived on Saturday and visited Hyderabad city, Falaknamar Castle, Golconda, and Mir Alum Lake. The same evening he was entertained by his Highness the Nizam, at dinner and yesterday he witnessed the polo and sports at the Futteh maidan, and attended Nawab Farideen Jung's garden party in the evening. He dined quietly at the Residency last night, and left at 10-30 p.m. by a special train for Bezvada.

MUTINY OF CHINESE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB 18.

The *Rangoon Times* says:—News have been received from the Consul at Tengueh in Yunnan that a detatchment of Chinese troops at Hau Kagai Mgai, midway between Tengyueh and Bhamo, have mutinied. Private advices have conveyed the news of the rising of the merchants in Bhamo and Myitky na.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

LORD SYDENHAM'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The annual convocation of the University of Bombay was held last evening in the University Hall, His Excellency Lord Sydenham, Chancellor, presiding.

The hall was much crowded, almost to suffocation, and the want of fans was greatly felt. Lady Sydenham, dressed in white, arrived, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp in plain dress, some time before Lord Sydenham, and her Excellency took her seat with the other ladies, of whom a large number were present.

The most prominent figures in the assembly, barring the Chancellor in golden robes and the Vice Chancellor in silver robes, was the Corypheus of educated society, Sir Pherozhah M. Mehta, who escorted his Excellency and, as the senior member of the Faculty of Law, introduced the successful law students to the Chancellor, in a voice audible to all in the hall.

The most prominent successful student and the observed of all was Miss Jeresha Jacob Jhirad, a young lady medical graduate, who received three University medals from the hands of the Chancellor—the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Cama Gold Medal, the Lady Reay Silver Medal and the Queen-Empress Silver Medal for proficiency in the Medical and Surgical sciences. In all, four ladies had graduated in medicine and five in Arts last year, and they were all present. Only Miss Jhirrad, however secured medals, and as the Chancellor presented them to her one by one and shook hands with her, the assembly broke out into loud and continued cheering.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen and students attended, and the procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows entered the the Hall at 5-45 in the following order:—

FELLOWS:

Mr. P. N. Wadia.	The Rev. Father A. Ailinger.
Dr. G. B. Kher.	Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina.
Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar	Mr. B. B. Joshi.
Mr. N. G. Welinkar.	Khan Bahadur C. N. Contractor.
Mr. M. D. Kanga.	Mr. H. N. Apte.
Mr. H. F. Beale.	Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi	Mr. J. D. Bharda.
Mr. J. E. Davar.	Mr. N. N. Saher.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.	Mr. K. Natarajan.
Mr. J. M. Antia.	Prof. G. C. Bhate.
The Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.	Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri.
Dr. E. F. Sethna.	Prof. S. M. Isfahani.
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee.	Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.
Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar.	Mrs. John Anderson.
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla.	Mr. P. Glynn Messent.
Dr. L. P. Gomes.	Mr. J. N. Fraser.
The Rev. Dr. R. Scott.	Mr. B. E. Ghasvala.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana.	Mr. D. G. Padhye.
Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji.	Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama.
Dr. A. P. Cama.	Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar.
Dr. Cowasji Hormasji.	Dr. A. G. Viegas.
Dr. Shantaram Vithal.	Mr. R. D. Sethna.
Mr. N. Belvadi.	Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Modi.
Prof. Alex. R. Normand.	Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni.
Mr. D. J. Thacker.	
Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta.	

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

The Hon. Mr. K. R. Godbole.	The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye.	

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT:

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. Rao.

Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

The Hon. Mr. P. B. Patani.	The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb.
The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill.	

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS:

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.

REGISTRAR:

Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur.

SYNDICS:

Mr. H. J. Bhabha.	The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
The Rev. Father H. Sierp.	Dr. N. A. F. Moos.
Mr. A. M. Kajiji.	The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.
Dr. N. F. Surveyor.	

DEANS:

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball.	The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.
Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer.	Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR:

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

THE CHANCELLOR:

His Excellency Lord Sydenham.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed the supplication, on behalf of the candidates, for a degree by the Dean of the respective Faculties in which they graduated.

The Senate having passed the grace for the admission of the students to the degree, the Chancellor admitted them to the respective degrees.

The work of conferring the degrees over, the Registrar read the proceedings of the University during the past year.

The report mentioned, the principal results of the University examinations, the awards of University scholarships, prizes, and medals and the important academical events of the past year. On the last point the report ran as follows:

The Government of India have made to the University a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 and a non-recurring grant of 3 lakhs of rupees for the encouragement of higher education. The Senate have greatly appreciated this munificent gift and have submitted the following proposals to Government for the utilisation of these grants:— (1) Appointment for one year of an expert adviser on University teaching to advise the University and the colleges, his work furnishing guidance in the future inspection of colleges. (2) Bringing out annually a lecturer or lecturers from a British University to deliver a series of lectures on subjects connected with post-graduate courses, and thus set the standard of research and scholarship. (3) Appointment of a University Professor for a subject like Economics with special reference to Indian conditions. (4) Institution of Inter Collegiates, Lectures on the M. A. courses, including Languages, History, Philosophy and Mathematics. (5) The enlargement of the University Library both in respect of accommodation and contents and its proper management by a trained Librarian who is to be sent to Europe or America for special training. The non-recurring grant of 3 lakhs, the Senate propose to utilize in re-fitting the present Library, the re-arrangement of the present buildings and the addition of new buildings for post-graduate lectures, for meetings of Committees, the Syndicate, the Boards of Studies and for the University Office.

EXAMINATION HALLS.

Government have requested that the University should contribute to the Royal Science Institute, in consideration of the facilities granted to the University for permission to hold Examinations in the Building. The matter is a present before the Senate.

An offer of Rs. 5,000 from the Honorary Secretary Dr. Seeby Memorial Fund, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Philosophy in the name of Dr. F. G. Shelby, C.I.E., to be awarded for proficiency in Logic at the Intermediate Arts Examination has been accepted by the Senate.

The Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, which has been taken over by Government, is recognised for one year for the purposes of the examinations for the B.Sc. Degree.

Prof. Daniel Jones, M.A., Lecturer on Phonetics, University College, London, was invited to deliver a course of six lectures and six demonstrations; and has just finished his lectures on Phonetics with special reference to the teaching of Pronunciation to Indian Students.

Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar has sent to the University a collection of Arabic books bequeathed to the University by the late Col. A. S. Jayakar, I.M.S.

Dr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., represented this University at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Royal Society held in London on 16th July last.

The syndicate have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for an installation of electric lights and fans in the University buildings.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Chancellor then delivered his address.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the University of Bombay.—It has been well said that the British people "only hold India on the tenure of continuous amelioration." To secure continuous advance in every direction leading to the moral, and material well-being of all classes is the manifest duty of all Governments, however, constituted and the sole justification of their existence; but upon us the responsibility lies with special weight. We found an India distracted and wasted by internal wars, split into fragments and incapable of self-organization. To enforce stable peace was the first necessary condition of the establishment of a system under which law and order could be maintained, justice administered and national consolidation rendered possible. The way to British ascendancy was long, arduous and critical. For all Indians who desire—as many do—to pass judgments upon existing institutions careful study of their history from the period when the European Powers became involved in Eastern enterprize is essential. Such a study would provide a needed corrective of the misconceptions which find too frequent expression and would exercise a sobering influence upon the trend of political thought.

MANY MASTERS.

Portugal, Spain, Holland, England and France have all contended for supremacy in the East, and the destinies of India turned upon vastly complex, issues which were gradually determined by the interaction of great European forces. The short period of Portuguese prosperity in the East never recovered from the annexation of Portugal by Spain in 1580. Spain, at the end of the 16th Century, claimed the monopoly of all trade with the East Indies and regarded the Indian seas as her territorial waters; but such a claim could not be sustained. Spanish enterprise was diverted to the Western hemisphere and the recognition of the revolted Dutch Republic by Queen Elizabeth involved Spain in a naval war with England which extended to Asian waters and was fraught with momentous results to India. The Dutch captured from Spain the original Portuguese possessions, founded their East India Company in 1603, two years after the grant of a Charter to the London East India Company, and endeavoured to establish a monopoly of the trade of the East as complete as that which had been claimed by Spain. It was this Alliance between England and the Dutch United Provinces that gave the first impulse to British trade with India. The Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal disappeared as contestants for commercial supremacy, and the Dutch and English Companies entered upon a long course of rivalry which lasted during the greater part of the 17th century and included three wars. The second of these wars found Holland in alliance with France one year after the establishment of a French East India Company, which was to play an important part in the affairs of India. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 led to a climax in the period of disorder from which the East had long suffered acutely. Alike in Persia and in India, the great dynasties which had ruled for a century and a half were tottering to their fall. The Moghal Empire, which had maintained its outposts at Kabul and Kandahar, was quickly shattered. Bengal fell into the power of an Afghan adventurer; a new dynasty was founded in Oudh, and anyone who could command a sufficient following might carve out for himself a short-lived kingdom. The Maratha bands, developing into devasting armies, over-ran Central and Western India and contributed powerfully to the general break up of authority. When, in 1738, Nadir Shah, the successful soldier who had destroyed the Persian dynasty, swept from the North Western passes to the sack of Delhi and the wholesale slaughter of its inhabitants, the irrevocable ruin of the great Mghal Government was practically complete and ten years later Ahmed Shah from Afghanistan conquered the Punjab. The Indian people, in Sir Alfred Lyall's words, "were becoming a masterless multitude prepared to acquiesce in the assumption of authority by anyone who could show himself able to discharge the most elementary functions of Government in the preservation of life and property."

This stupendous catastrophe—the greatest that India has yet experienced because never before had authority been wielded on so great a scale as by the Moghal Empire in its prime—was due wholly to internal causes. That it directly and inevitably paved the way for political intervention by the European Powers is beyond doubt; but the question of supremacy remained to be decided by the operation of great forces in which India played no part. Following Portugal and Spain, Holland also disappeared from the lists. A Danish and an Austrian Netherlands East India Company had died natural deaths. France and England at

to the submit of its power. The failure of the Navy during this series of international wars, in which it fought against the combinations of the great maritime Powers, would have quickly reacted upon India against which the last French naval effort was made in 1781. From the Peace of Versailles to this day, no Naval Power has attempted to contest the command of the Indian seas, and the trade of India, now increased to vast dimensions, passes secure under the aegis of the British flag. I am sure that the growing commercial classes of India and the large number of Indians who depend upon the operation of sea-borne trade realize what this means to their vital interests.

Once again did French designs upon India take practical form. In 1798, Napoleon dreaming of an Eastern Empire, led a great expedition to Egypt, where Nelson at the battle of the Nile destroyed the French fleet leaving the Military forces isolated. After an abortive attempt to conquer Syria, the French army, deserted by its Chief, was signally defeated in 1801 by a British and Turkish force under the walls of Alexandria before a contingent of 6,000 troops from Bombay could arrive upon the scene.

Secured by naval supremacy against the intervention of any European Power, it would have been possible for the British to proceed systematically to the subjugation of India; but this was not attempted or contemplated. By the occupation of Bengal which soon followed the rout of the Nawab's forces by Clive at Plassey in 1757, the trading centre of Calcutta was expanded into a territorial possession of dominating the vast plains and the great waterways that stretch north-westward for 1,200 miles towards the Indus and the Hindu Koosh. Bengal had been ruled by foreigners during long centuries, and the capitals of the great conquering dynasties had been founded in the broad fertile regions watered by the rivers fed from the Himalayan snows. But never before had the gate of these regions been held by a Power which came by and drew its strength from across the sea-Henceforth, for 150 years, Calcutta was to be the centre of British Government in India, and a new political era began leading to the territorial ascendancy which, after the collapse of French rivalry, became inevitable. The process of expansion went on intermittently during nearly a century before the peace of all India was at length secured, and circumstances over which the British exercised no influence helped to bring about the final result. In the year of Plassey, an Afghan Army descended upon Delhi; but Ahmed Shah's Viceroy soon found that his dominion in the Punjab was challenged by the Marathas who took Delhi and Lahore and reached the summit of their power. In undertaking the conquest of Northern India they had overestimated their capacity and the retribution was swift and summary. In 1760, Ahmed Shah with a large army from Afghanistan, retook Lahore, and moved south-eastward to the Jumna heavily defeating Holkar and Sindia. The Peshwa made a great effort to retrieve his fortunes in northern India, and at Panipat in 1761, the Marathas were routed in one of the greatest battles ever fought on Indian soil. The Maratha Power never wholly recovered from this blow and, though it remained formidable, symptoms of the same tendencies which had involved the ruin of the Moghul dominion soon began to show themselves, and contributed to the final overthrow at the beginning of the 19th century. Ahmed Shah unlike some previous invaders did not follow up his victory by consolidating his power, and the Punjab quickly lapsed into anarchy until the short-lived Sikh kingdom became established. In 1797, his successor Ziman Shah reoccupied but could not hold Lahore, and the series of Mahomedan invasions which had lasted for 700 years came to an end. All these events favoured the onward movement which was to lead the British from Bengal to mountain frontiers of Afghanistan.

UNSOUGHT DOMINION.

The hasty and incomplete sketch of a long and tangled chapter of history which I have attempted to draw may seem out of place on an occasion like this. My object is to give some idea of the forces which brought about the conditions under which we now live in India. In the long period of wars frequently recurring during which British control was gradually built up, it may well be that each and every step cannot be directly justified; but at least the dispassionate student of that period cannot fail to realize that conquest for conquest's sake and territorial aggrandizement were not our objects. We were groping at—at first perhaps blindly—after political stability. Stable alliances with native State able to organize and maintain orderly Government would have suited our requirements; but in the chaotic conditions which we found they were not available. Nor, till we reached the great mountain ramparts that separate India form Asia, were stable frontiers to be attained. That, when the period of expansion ended, one-third of India remained under native Rule, and that innumerable States, large and small, should have been carefully preserved out of the welter of long racial and dynastic wars, enjoying security never previously known, is the best proof that our motives were never inspired by greed of territory.

Scarcely 150 years have elapsed since it became certain that dominion in India lay open to Great Britain and not to France from whom it might have been torn after Trafalgar or after Sedan. During little more than 50 years, since the cataclysm of the Mutiny, have we been able in the full security of peace, to devote ourselves to the great work of "continuous amelioration" through out the vast territories which have passed directly under the Crown. During the years of storm and stress through which Great Britain passed between 1795 and 1815, the ever growing responsibilities of the British people toward India may not have been realized. Full consciousness of our sacred obligations would not be reached until peace reigned over the length and breadth of India. It found expression in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and it has broadened and deepened ever since. The Britain of Queen Anne was not that of the Great Queen-Empress, which again has changed materially in becoming the Britain of His Majesty King George V and must continue to change. It is as unjust to attach importance to errors and defects which occurred in days that are gone as it would be to dilate upon atrocities perpetrated under contemporary Indian Rule. The one have long been as impossible as the other.

That dominion in India fell to a maritime Power was the certain result of causes operating through many centuries in India itself. That such dominion fell to Britain was not without certain advantages. The author of "The future of England" analyses the reasons of the position won by the British people in the world, and after dismissing various hypotheses he reaches the conclusion that they—first among the nations—wrested from the State the right of religious freedom and with it civil liberty. To this conquest he traces the rise of our gigantic industrial system. "England had shaken man's authority and founded freedom. Free England had shaken nature's authority and founded industrialism" to which the best workmen of Europe, fleeing from religious persecution, powerfully contributed. To the nation which led the world in securing human liberty and in turning the limitless resources of nature to the service of mankind fell dominion in India. In the century during which that dominion was established, there was no other nation nearly so well fitted for the first task of building up gradually, but surely, an orderly and a just Government. Who will say that any other nation would be better able than are we to carry through the second task—that of uplifting and welding the heterogenous peoples of India into harmonious nationhood and of leading them to develop the natural resources of their great country?

BUILDING A NATION.

This second task, in which we are now engaged and by success in which perhaps the historian of a distant future will mainly base his judgment upon our achievement, is proceeding steadily by various processes. Law, which never before our day was uniformly enforced, is a great if sometimes a harsh, schoolmaster. And if a great system of law, devised with the best intentions, has led to a mania for litigation intensified by the gambling instincts of the East, it is nevertheless a unifying force. Railways, telegraphs, the postal service, irrigation on a vast scale, even good roads are all playing their part in blending interests and breaking down social barriers. A nation in the modern sense could not be built up in India without railways which we have spread broadcast throughout the land. The English language, which is rapidly becoming the "lingua franca" of India, is another nationalizing factor of great importance, and without it the "National Congress would be practically impossible. The self-sacrificing labours of Missionary associations of many kinds are providing examples of phi anthropic service which can be helpful to Eastern peoples with national aspirations. The liberal system of Local Self-Government which now exists supplies full opportunities for the harmonious working of all communities in the discharge of important civic duties. The enlarged Provincial Council provides higher training in the orderly conduct of affairs and brings together twenty-nine Indian Members, widely representative of Indian interests, to decide upon all legislation and to discuss matters affecting the public welfare.

You perhaps think that all these and other means of nation building are of minor significance compared with what if conventionally termed "Education," and undoubtedly the character and the acquirements of the young men and boys who annually leave the colleges and schools of any country are factors of extreme importance in relation to national progress. We have brought Western education into India, and the change was inevitably of the nature of an intellectual evolution not unlike the great Renaissance movement, which profoundly stirred European thought in the fifteenth century and helped to inspire the spirit of enterprize which was to bring the West into close contact with the East.

In England, the evolution of higher education was slow, and till recent years unorganized and not controlled by Government. Oxford and Cambridge were flourishing in the 13th century; but religious tests were only abolished in my lifetime, and these great Universities were not wholly freed from Sectarian rule till 1871. Throughout the Mildde Ages, the Church and the State strove for supremacy, and the latter when at length victorious claimed to assert unlimited authority over the religious thought of its subjects. It was, as I have said, in breaking down this authority that the English people led Europe into the paths of civil liberty. In later years, Education, long conducted entirely by the religious bodies, became one of the most important functions of the State. The first national grant for educational purposes was made by Parliament in 1832, and in 1843 the State gave financial aid to Training Colleges. The gross inefficiency of the teachers revealed by a Commission and the urgent needs for organization led to the Education Act of 1870 which nationalized Primary Educatin. This and subsequent Acts up to that of 1902 established the free and compulsory system which now prevails English Secondary Schools existed before the accession of Henry VIII in 1509 and partly as a result of the Renaissance, 800 Grammar Schools were established in the following century, while most Cathedrals had an attached school. These schools developed on lines of their own some of them attaining distinction while many were hopelessly inefficient. Great changes have been carried out in recent years and though Secondary Education of the middle classes remains self-supporting, grants-in-aid are now made to enable schools to provide free Secondary Education for the children of the working classes. Under the Act of 1902, as stated by Lord Haldane at Bristol the other day, the clever boy or girl can generally obtain a scholarship or a free place in a Secondary School, though further progress is still difficult. The completion of the chain connecting the Primary Schools with the Universities will soon be accomplished. In this Presidency, Government now provide for ten per cent. of free scholars in our High Schools and the aided schools may extend the free list to 15 per cent. The Secondary Schools of the United Kingdom have about 161,000 pupils compared with about 400,000 in Germany taught by 20,000 highly trained teachers. Since 1907, the teachers in the Elementary Schools of Great Britain have been obliged to spend a whole-time period in a Secondary School before entering a Training College.

ORGANISED EDUCATION.

When Western learning began in India, education in England, though considerable in quantity, was largely inefficient and wholly unorganized. Only in the latter half of last century was it realized that we were falling behind other countries and especially Germany where a great system devised and controlled by Government was being rapidly built up. The British habit of trusting to private agency and private effort, which has some great advantages, proved to be quite unsuited to modern educational needs, and the nation which led Europe in industrial enterprize was threatened with defeat on the field which it had dominated. Not only in scientific training, but in general education, we found that we were in danger of being outdistanced by rivals and that our national progress was impeded. Our complacence received a rude shock and we attempted in earnest to set our educational house in order. The paramount importance of Government responsibility in regard to education in all its branches is now recognized; careful study is devoted to education as a subject "per se," and numerous and drastic reforms are in full progress. The great question fot this country to-day is whether Indians, like the Japanese, will welcome and assist in carrying out corresponding reforms or whether they will rest satisfied with obsolete methods which all advanced peoples have left far behind. Upon the answer to this question the speed of the progress of India towards nationhood largely depends.

It is a curious fact that the date of the first contribution from national funds to education in England only anticipated by three years what was a turning point of education in India. Lord William Bentinck desired that the education of India should be based upon "English literature and science." The first direct impulse, however, came from the Law Member of his Council, who in contemptuous rhetoric gave a false direction to education from which India has not yet recovered Lord Macaulay's initial work on the Penal Code, which he did not remain to complete, was admirable. His idea that education should aim at producig Government officials showed a narrowness of vision which India has reason to deplore. As M. Chailley points out, "It necessarily followed that pupils were to be sought, not among the mass of the people, but in a special class." Until recent years Primary Education has been too much neglected, while Secondary and Higher Education absorbed a disproportionate share of public funds. The famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1854 aimed at redressing the balance, and with a breadth of view remarkable at this period enunciated a policy of giving instruction to the masses of the people, discussed methods, and promised financial support. For various reasons, the results were most disappointing; but new administrative machinery war created and Higher and Secondary Education gained to some extent. In 1857, the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were formally inaugurated. The Act of that year, in the preamble, laid down that these new Institutions were primarily established "for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who have acquired proficency in different Branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees." This miserable conception of the objects of a University was apparently due to the slection of the London University as a model for India. The London University has since undergone radical reforms; but the Indian Universities, misdirected from their start, remain unregenerate.

UNIVERSITY FUNCTIONS.

The important Commission of 1902 was compelled to state that "in a rightly governed University, examination is subordinate to teaching; in India, teaching has been made subsidiary to examination." This, the Commissioners most wisely regarded as the "greatest evil from which the system of University education in India suffers" They further stated that "it is generally agreed that the legal powers of the Universities have been so narrowly drawn as to suggest that they are restricted to the functions of holding examinations and conferring degrees;" but they significantly noted the existence of "a very general desire that all the Universities should be recognized as teaching bodies," and they made proposals for enabling them to provide "advanced courses of study."

The Report of this Commission and the Minutes of evidence should be carefully studied by everyone who desires to form any opinion upon the state of higher education in India. By 1902, Government and the Indians best qualified to judge had become perfectly aware of the grave defects in the system of higher education—defects which the Act of 1857 must have brought about in any country but which were powerfully intensified by the characteristics, social and intellectual, of the Indian people. Examinations had been allowed to run riot with results demoralizing alike to the Universities and to education generally. To pass the Matriculation and to obtain a degree became an object of ardent desire, attracting large numbers of boys who inevitably failed in both; or, if successful, too often found later that their equipment was of no practical value. Meanwhile the Universities continued mechanically to grind out passes and failures; kindness of intension led to real cruelty; standards were lowered and with increasing numbers came deterioration of teaching power. In the Bombay University, the proportion of teachers of all ranks to students is about 1 to 31. At Oxford it is 1 to 7·2 and at Manchester 1 to 6·4. Such comparisons are necessarily inexact; but they help to emphasize the indisputable fact that classes in some schools and Colleges are far too large for education worthy of the name. The fierce struggle for objects too often tragically illusory and weakness in teaching power led to dependence upon memory the faculty which many Indians possess in marked degree, with disastrous results to education. "The text book," writes M. Chailley, "reigns over the Indian Colleges in all its hideousness and it is not only the students who are possessed of these manuals." I need hardly say that a good text book may be advantageous or even indispensable for certain subjects, though in the higher branches of study it should have no place. It is the misuse of the text book by teachers and students that is in fault, and examinations which can be successfully passed by pupils who have committed passages of their manuals to memory react upon the teachers and are "cause causantes" of the failure of education to do justice to India. The kindness, which may be cruel to individuals and must be injurious to national progress, is responsible for the form taken by too many of the University examination. "A good examination paper," stated the Commissioners of 1902, "is a work of art," and they went on to make some practical suggestions on the subject which have been ignored.

Higher education in India can make a fair display in tabulated statistics. The number of students in the Universities is very nearly identical with that in the United Kingdom and more than three times as great as that in Japan. Of all pupils under instruction, about one in 1,400 is receiving University training in the United Kingdom. The corresponding figure for Bombay is one in about 168. In the United Kingdom about one pupil in 34 is in a Secondary School; in France one in 33; in Bombay one in 112. In proportion to population, for reasons which are plain, the percentages are still very low for India, though 25·3 per cent. of boys of school age are now under instruction, and this figure is mounting every year. Some relation between pupils in the different stages of education roughly approximating to that existing in other countries might have been expected; but causes, which I have endeavoured to explain, have produced a startling disproportion of University and Secondary students in India. We have in fact built up an inverted pyramid for which broad and stable foundations must now be provided: If the quality of the output of the Universities of India approached that of the Imperial Universities of Japan which have less than one-third of our number of students the progress of India would be greatly accelerated. Lecturing some years ago, Dr. Bhandarkar significantly asked: "Why should we not move on, side by side with Europeanas, in the great fields of thought? Why should discoveries be made in France, Germany and England and not in India?" Anyone who will make a conscentious study of the state and methods of the Universities in India will find no difficulty in supplying the answer.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Higher education has fallan within the confines of a vicious circle. The Universities were created to examine and confer degrees. Indian students eagerly sought to pass the Matriculation and win degrees. Mistaken kindness demanded a large pass list, admitting boys quite unprepared for University training. Moreover to render these passes possible examinations of a special kind were necessary. The admission of unprepared boys wasted and enfeebled the teaching power of the Colleges, and both Colleges, High Schools were forced by the character of the examinations into methods of teaching having no relation to education and harmful to the best students. One Institution, recently criticised, retorted pertinently that, "as long as the present system of examining is adhered to by the University, the system of dictation is almost forced upon the Colleges." These evils inevitably react upon the University itself tending to produce lowering of standards to meet popular demands and thus completing the chain of error which presses heavily upon the student and impedes the progress of India. I do not mean for a moment to imply that there is not good teaching in some Colleges and Schools; but such teaching does not obtain fair play and cannot stand out as it deserves. The mental strain upon the student, especially before the numerous examination periods, is often excessive and usually quite disproportionate to the amount of sound knowledge acquired. The economic strain may ruin a family without any compensation, when as too often happens they have stinted themselves and borrowed to provide a son with a standard of education for which he is not fitted. The Commission of 1902 laid down that the scale of fees should not be so low as to "tempt a poor student of but ordinary ability to follow a University course which it is not to his real interest to undertake." The principle here enunciated is perfectly sound, though, the adjustment of fees which it demands is not easily made. At least it can justly be said that, in India, low fees may cause real cruelty, and that the practice of other countries, where the comparatively well-to-do have to pay full value for secondary and higher education which brilliant boys of the poorer classes can obtain by the aid of scholarshink, has advantages.

The Government of India Resolution of March 1904 which followed the consideration of the Report of the Commission of 1902 is a remarkable State paper dealing with the evolution of education in all its branches, according full credit to what had been accomplished, pointing out the need of "substantial reform," clearly indicating the direction which progress should take, and laying special stress on "the abuse of examinations." Anticipating the demand for a large increase of Primary education, which has since become popular, the Governor General in Council noted that there were "more than eighteen millions of boys who ought now to be at school; but, of them, only a little more than one sixth are actually receiving Primary education." In 1901-02 the gross annual expenditure on all teaching institutions exceeded Rs. 400 lakhs; but Primary Schools received from Provincial and Local Funds only a little over Rs. 63 lakhs. The corresponding expenditure in 1911-12 on Primary education for Bombay Presidency alone was Rs. 35 1-2 lakhs.

THE ACT OF 1904.

The startling revelations of the Commission of 1902 led to the Universities Act of 1904 which gave statutory force to a few of its most urgent recommendations. The result of this mild Act was a loud and widespread clamour which has not yet died away and which caused sorrow and discouragement to every true lover of India. The object of the Act—so its opponent alleged—was to "Officialize the Universities." This parrot cry was taken up by writers and speakers who had never read the Report of the Commission or the remarkable Resolution which followed, were unaware that in Germany and in Japan the Universities are controlled entirely by Government and for that reason are peculiarly efficient, and ignored the pregnant statement of Dr. Bhandarkar, one of India's greatest Scholars, that "Educational opinion should predominate in the government of the University." Prejudice having been thus aroused, it was inevitable that, as in all such cases, consideration of the real issues should drop out of sight. That Government sincerely desired only to remedy patent evils, tending to become chronic, which were visibly checking progress in India, and could have no other motive, was quite forgotten. The misconceptions thus engendered bear dead sea fruit to this day and have helped to neutralize the good that might have been accomplished. M. Chailley, whom I quote again because an acute French critic of our administration cannot be credited with official or racial bias after characterizing the Act of 1904 as "the real charter of present-day education in India," asks "Will it prove really efficacious?" "My own opinion", he adds, "is that the reforms will languish", and after a careful study of education in India during more than five years, I have come to the conclusion that, for reasons which I plainly see, the results have not corresponded with the efforts and the intentions of Government.

Members of the Senate.—I trust that you will forgive me if I have seemed to dwell too much upon the essential weak points in our system of education. When I first had the honour of addressing you five years ago, I confessed to a "sence of disappointment" at the results of higher education. That sence has been deepened by fuller knowledge and it has been my earnest endeavour to get to the root of the causes which are operating to make the output of our Universities inferior to that of other countries and inadequate to meet the ever-growing needs of India. Upon you, individually and as a body, heavy responsibility rests. You control higher education in this Presidency, and when education is sound and thorough at the head the effect permeates the whole system. As Chancellor, I thank you for the progress which you have accomplished. We now have a rational curriculum, which will require revision from time to time to conform to the general advance of education among all progressive nations of the world, but is a marked improvement upon the patch work which formerly existed. You have abolished compulsory English History, which no other Indian University adopted, which was strongly condemned by the Universities Commission, and the teaching of which for the B.A. degree was characterized by your distinguished late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Selby, as "a farce." You have just abolished the Previous Examination another speciality of Bombay—a step which I urged about 4 1-2 years ago. If you have not agreed to allow Colleges to admit their own undergraduates and thus to assign to the Matriculation Examination its proper place, it may be hoped that this reform, which would lend vigour and individuality to the Colleges and relieve the University of a burden which it is not well fitted to bear while retaining all its proper functions of control, will be reached ultimately. Meanwhile you have distinctly improved the Matriculation course, and you have accepted the Senior Cambridge and Oxford Examinations and the European High School Examinations, on certain conditions, as equivalent to the Matriculation. All this shows progress; but I need hardly tell you that the most perfect curriculum may be rendered absolutely worthless by examinations. Already a fear has been expressed and is justified that the B.A. of the future "will emerge no longer with a general smattering of four subjects, but with an equally superficial knowledge of two only." This disastrous result you and you alone can avert, if you realise what the quality of your output means to India. I congratulate you on the new opportunities which, if they are turned to good account, will advance the best interests of the Presidency. Five years ago I pointed to the neglect of Science and its necessary consequences. Thanks to five generous citizens, representing all the great Communities, the Director of Public Instruction can now write that "the reproach that teaching in Science on up-to-date lines is not available with in the Presidency will soon be done away." The fine Institutions at Bombay and Ahmedabad, if properly worked, must stimulate industrial enterprize on true Swadeshi lines and help to correct "the incapacity to observe and appreciate facts and the taste for metaphysical and technical distinctions" which too frequently mar the success of the Indian intellect in the great fields of human achievement. The liberal assistance provided by the Government of India will enable you to take an immediate step in advance; but do not believe that only by increase of funds can the University be regenerated. Ample work lies before you into which financial considerations do not enter. Forget, I beg you, the unhappy preamble of the Act of 1857, and keep ever before your minds the highest University ideals.

LOFTY IDEALS.

A University, wrote Dr. Newman, "is a place where enquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous, and error exposed by the collision of mind with mind and knowledge with knowledge." It is a place which wins the admiration of the young by its celebrity kindles the affections of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the fidelity of the old by its associations". "Universities", said Mr. Bryce recently at Adelaide, "exist for the sake of truth". When such ideals are reached, the building up of an Indian nation will make giant strides. Lastly I implore you to receive and welcome all serious proposals for reform, even if they emanate from the head of the Government, to discuss them from the educational point of view only, scorning suggestions of ulterior motives, and resolutely to keep clear of political methods in the conduct of your responsible deliberations. The University of Bombay now numbers more than twice as many students as are under training in Oxford and Cambridge combined, and more than four times as many as in Liverpool University. The number will soon be further increased, and clearly this great aggregation is beginning to exceed reasonable limits. Before long subdivision will be essential, and when the time comes, I trust that you will all realize that your personal dignity will not be affected in the slightest degree by a change which will simply mark the advance of India. Students past and present—This is the last occasion which I shall be able to meet you and I wish that I were able to say what might remain in your minds and inspire you in your future careers. My active life must shortly end. Yours is only just beginning. Before each one of you lie opportunities of helping in the building up of Indian nationhood. It has been well said that "the first question a University teacher should ask himself is, "Am I rousing a spirit of enquiry in my pupils?" and that if the answer is not in the affirmative, the University fails in its objects. How far the spirit of inquiry has been roused in you is known only to yourselves. What you may have learned or are learning by rote will be absolutely useless. Everything that you have so learned as to cause a reaction upon your minds, opening out new fields of thought which you can exploit for yourselves, may prove invaluable. "The true test of intellectual progress," said Dr. Jowett, the great Master of Balliol, "is not acquisition, but the increase of the powers of the mind. If you can pass that test, then assuredly your time in this University will bear good fruit rn your own careers and in the great life of India in which you can play a worthy part. Character, knowledge and work will carry you far in any from of activity which you may select; but the character must be formed on high ideals, the knowledge perfectly assimilated, and the work patient and unflinching. "Talent," wrote Zola, "sees oportunity, genius creates it but only patience and labour reap its most perfect reward. To all that you may attempt, small things aswell as great, give your best, and be sure that in so doing, you will gain in capacity and add new strength and symmetry to your character." "Nothing," wrote Michael Angelo, forty hundred years ago, "makes the soul so pure, so religious, as the endeavour to create something perfect; for God is perfection, and whoever strives for perfection strives forsomething God-like."

With all kindly wishes for your individual happiness and success, and with earnest hopes that you will each in some measure help in the advancement of India which is my fervent desire and for which I have laboured, I bid you farewell.

Lord Sydenham cordially shook hands with all the winners of medals His Excellency the Chancellor then dissolved the convocation, the procession retiring in the reverse order to that in which they had entered.

LAWN TENNIS.

Marryat Cup Preliminary Matches.

Yesterday the first matches in the Marryat Cup competition were played at the Bombay Gymkhana, when England met Williams, and Lucas met Sisson.

The former match attracted the most attention. Williams put up an extremely good game, and England had to play all he knew to win. In the first set Williams succeeded in securing only 2 games, but it must not be thought that England's victory was easily gained. Each game was hard fought, and in most cases was taken to deuce. In the second set Williams surprised everyone by winning outright 5 out of the first 6 games. This was principally due to his clever and accurate lobbing. With the score, however, standing at 5—1 in his favour, he abandoned the tactics that had been so successful and then England, who had been somewhat worried by the lobs, once more settled down to his game. Driving hard and strong he won the set by 7 games to 5, and thus the match by 2 sets to love.

Lucas had an easy time in his match, his placing and accuracy being too good for his opponent.

Capt. James unfortunately was compelled by ill-health to scratch to kidd.

The scores to date are :—

England beat Williams, 6—2, 7—5.
Lucas beat Sisson.
Kidd w. o. James scratched.

This afternoon the following matches will be played :—

Preston v. Bartlett
Milne v. Nicholson
Sanderson v. Bunbury

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

First Day's Competitions and Results.

The Bombay Horse Show, which has become an annual function of importance, opened on the Marine Lines ground yesterday, and will be continued on Thursday. The entries, both as regards quantity and quality showed a marked improvement on those of the previous year and back.

The hunter classes were well filled; but unfortunately, a good many of the animals entered did not appear in the ring and only a small number faced the judges. The class for volunteers, officers and members of the Light Horse brought into the arena only three out of seven entered. In the jumping competition only five ponies competed out of eleven entered. These showed form above the average but the winner alone stood the test well.

In the class for English and Colonial ponies class the highest award was given to Captain Fell's Sweet Alice which the judges described as a nice mare

In the driving competition five competed, and the most interesting feature was that Major Hughes and Mrs. Hughes both tried their skill individually with the same turn out, a lovely black Australian mare Maisie and a gig and the judges gave their verdict for Mrs. Hughes, who was loudly cheered by the spectators.

A feature of the show, which no one could fail to observe, was the much improved manner in which the show-ground was marked out. There was a long line of margins, in which spectators were accommodated on the western side, and the riding course and other parts of the ground were plainly and neatly demarked by white washed chatties. The central space in the morning and afternoon was occupied by two judging rings, while in the afternoon, these were replaced by a series of excellent jumps.

The following gentlemen carried out the duties of the judges :—Major Hunt, Colonel A. Young, Major Rotten, Colonel Marshall, Colonel Buter, Mr. O. Symons, Major Eassie, Major E. Brassey, and Colonel J. S. Forbes.

The patrons were H. E. the Governor (Lord Sydenham), H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb.

The following were the officials.—Stewards: Mr. C. G. Stileman, Mr. Julius Gove, Captain V. A. Coaker, Major Cummins, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. F. Hearson, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. J. St. J. Graham, and Mr. R. G. Baldock.

Ring Stewards: Ring 1, Captain H. B. Stevenson, Mr. H. D. Ash, Captain A. K. D. George, Ring 2, Lt. W. S. Carson, Captain J. H. G. Marriott, Lt. L. Y. Wells.

Arena: Mr. C. G. Stile man, Lt. A. H. M. Wilson, Honorary Secretary, Staff Quarters.

Four classes were judged in the morning and fourteen in the afternoon. The details and results are:—

NOVICE HUNTERS.

Class X.—Horses and ponies the "bona fide" property of members of the Bombay Hunt, who only own one hunter. Horses and ponies entered in this class must never have won a prize at any horse show previous to 1st January 1913. 1st Prize presented by the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, 2nd Prize by Mr. Ross. Judges, Colonel Butler and Major Eassie.

Mr. G. C. Phillip's Timothy.....1

Mr. R. C. Lowndes' Kitty and Mrs. J. Reynold's ch g Sponge Cake both highly commended.

Also entered:—Sergt.-Major J. W. Coy's Cavalry, Mr. J. W. Hughes' Bustling Billy, Mr. J. R. Landon's Peggy, Mr. A. M. Clarke's Red-O-The-Feud, Mr. F. Kennedy's The Knut, Mr. C. N. Moberly's Blythe.

PONY HUNTERS.

Class VII—Horses or ponies entered must have been fairly and regularly hunted during the present season with Bombay Hounds. 1st prize presented by the Officers, 95th Russell's Infantry, 2nd Prize by Mr. H. D. Ash. Judge, Col. Butler.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith's Sir Tom.....1
Mrs. J. Reynold's Sponge Cake.....2

Mrs. T. W. Birkett's Nihilist was highly commended.

Also entered :—Mr. E. L. Sale's Pompay, Mrs. W. L. Meade's Soony, Mr. N. D. Vakil's Duchess, Mr. J. R. Landon's Peggy, Mr. A. W. Marshall's Dhoweiya.

POLO PONIES.

Class XXII.—Arab and C.B. Polo Ponies. Ponies entered must be in possession of I. P. A. Certificates and must have been regularly played this season. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by Mr. Lion. Judge, Major Hunt.

Colonel W. R. Marshall's Sikander.....1
Capt. E. A. H Fell's Selim 2
Capt. V. A. Coaker's Master Mote 3

Also entered :—Colonel W. R. Marshall's Moonstone, Mr. H. G. W. Meikle's Little Slam, Major W. H. Lane's Ginger, Mr. H. M. Wilson's Tauty, Mr. C. V. Fulton's Thabit, Captain W. H. Anderson's Velasquez, Mr. R. Noble's Baghdad, Major J. G. Greig's Gurnook, Captain T. C. Lucas' Starlight, Mr. H. Gairdner's Little Arthur, Mr. Douglas. Inta.

POLO PONIES.

Class XXI.—English and Colonial Polo Ponies. Ponies entered must be in possession of I. P. A. Certificates and must have been regularly played this season. 1st prize presented by The Personal Staff of H. E. The Governor, 2nd prize by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Bombay. Judge, Major Hunt.

Major J. H. M. Davie's Seaforth.....1
Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Sweet Alice 2

Also entered :—Mr. R. Todd's Fancy, Colonel W. R. Marshall's Osprey, Mr. W. D. S. Brownrigg's Shot Bull, Captain V. A. Coaker's Better Still, Captain E. A. H. Fell's Little Miss Muffit, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Wimmera, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Ampulla, Mr. C. C. Watson's Balmain, Mrs. C. C. Watson's Priscilla, Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbar, Mr. W. L. Graham's Carney, Mr. R. M. Aylward's Pride Of The Morn, Mrs. R. F. R. Cooke's Wile.

CHARGERS.

Class III.—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse: Chargers must be "bona fide" property of Exhibitor. Hired Chargers to be considered "bona fide" property. All Chargers must be paraded in "Drill Order" (with swords). First prize presented by the Western India Turf Club. Judges—Col. Marshall and Col. Butler.

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor's Jim 1

Also entered.—Sergt.-Major J. W. Coy's Cavalry, Mr. R. C. Lowndes's Kitty, Mr. N. C. Gude's Tokay, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Procter's Asbestos, Col. The Hon. R. W. L. Dunlop's Duchess and Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbarri.

The last two only competed with the winner

OPEN CLASS.

Class XIV.—For groups of three horses or ponies of any description. The "bona fide" property of the exhibitor. Horses or ponies entered in this class were shewn in hand (without saddles). First prize presented by Mr. Lion, and the second by the Hon. Mr. Patni. Judges—Major Hunt and Mr. O. Symons.

Lt.-Col. I. S. Forbes' { Lady Vic..... / Black Bess..... / Grayling ..... } 1

Capt. V. A. Coaker's { Better Still..... / King's Jester ..... / Master Moti ..... } 2

Also entered.—Col. W. L. Marshall's Osprey, Sikander and Moonstone; Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Little Miss Muffit, Sweet Alice and Selim; the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop's Duchess, Dawn and Druid; Capt. W. H. Anderson's Black Prince, Absentee and Velasquez; Capt. W. L. Meade's Light of Asia II, Jess and Sonny.

HUN TERS (OPEN).

Class VI.—Hunters, 14·2 and under. A Horse entered in the above class must be suitable for hunting and may be required to jump. First prize presented by Mr. Julius Gove, and the second by Sir James Begbie. Judges—Major Eassie and Major E. Brassey,

Capt. V. A. Coaker's.....Better Still 1
Capt. E. A. H. Fell's.....Sweet Alice 2

Also entered.—Mr. A. Kirke Smith's, Sir Tom, (was highly commended), Col. W. R. Marshall's, Osprey, Mr. W. D. S. Brownrigg's, Shotbull, Capt. V. A. Coaker's, King's Jester, Mr. W. L. Meade's, Sonny, Mr. J. R. Lgdon's, a Peggy, Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Little Miss Muffit, Mrs. J. Reynold's Sponge Cake, Mr. W. L. Graham's, Durbar, Major Rotten, Colonel Marshall, Colonel Buter, Mr. O. Symons, Major Eassie, Major E. Brassey, Mr. Douglas's, Inta and Mr. R. F. R. Cooke's, Kinki.

Thirteen competed.

OPEN CLASS: ARABS.

ClassXIII.—Horses or ponies entered in this class were shown in hand (without saddles.). First prize presented by Mr. W. L. Graham and Mr. I. St. J. Graham, and second by Mr. W. Priestly and Mr. E. L. Sale. Judges—Major Hunt and Mr. O. Symons.

Capt. E. A. H. Fell's.....Selim 1
The Hon. A. Hill Trevor's.....Taffy 2

Also entered.—Mr. C. V. Fulton's Thabit (was highly commended), Col. W. R. Marshall's Sikander, Mr. A. W. Marshall's, Dhoweija, Capt. W. H. Anderson's Velasquez, Mr. R. Noble's Baghdad, Capt. V. A. Coaker's Master Moti, Mr. Furdonji's Arab Chief, Mr. Douglas's Inta.

Only five competed.

HACKS.

Class XVI.—Hacks, 14-2 and under. First prize presented by the Officers, Royal Artillery, second by Major J. E. Hughes, and third by Major-General G. F. Gorringe. Judges—Colonel, A. Young and Major Rotten.

Capt. E. Fell's Selim..... 1
The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor's Jim..... 2
Capt. E. A. Coaker's Better Still..... 3

Also entered—Colonel W. R. Marshall's Monostone, Mr. H. G. W. Meikel's Grand Slam, Maharaja Kumar Shri Lukhdhirji's Venus, Mr. E. L. Sale's Pompey, Captain E. A. Coaker's Master Moti, Mrs. W. L. Meade's Sonny, Major W. H. Lane's chael's Myrea, Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Little Miss Muffit, Capt. E. A. Afen's Sweet Alice, Mr. J. Reynold's Sponge Cake, Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbar, Mr. C. C. Watson's Princilla, Mr. A. W. Marshall's Doweija, Mr. T. W. Birkett's Nihilist, Mr. W. L Graham's Corney, Mr. R. Noble's Baghdad, Mrs. L. T. Rose Hutchinson's unknown, Mr. C. Bleach's Girlie, Mr. Welman's Mr. Pedler, Mr. R. F. R. Cooke's Wile, and Mr. Lion's Tiger.

CHARGERS.

Class IV.—English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police. All Charger's must be paraded in "Drill Order" (with swords). First prize presented by Mr. R. G. Baldock, and secondly by the Fund. Judges—Colonel Marshall and Colonel Butler.

The Bombay Body-Guard 42..... 1
The Bombay Body-Guard 1..... 2
The Bombay Body-Guard 38..... 3
The Bombay Body-Guard 28..... 4

Thirteen of the Governor's Body-Guard competed and 4 prizes were awarded.

OPEN CLASS.

Class XII.—English and Colonial Ponies, 14-2 and under. Horses or ponies entered in this class were shown in hand (with out saddles). First Prize presented by The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop and Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, and second by Mr. R. H. Brooke. Judges—Major Hunt and Mr. O. Symons.

Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Sweet Alice..... 1
Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbar..... 2

Also entered—Capt. V. A. Coaker's Better Still, Capt. E. A. H. Fell's Little Miss Muffit, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Wimmera, Capt. V. A. Coaker's King's Jester, Mr. N. D. Vakil's Duchess, Mr. Furdonji's Ada, Mr. Furdonji's Fortuna and Mr. Welman's Mr. Pedler.

HUNTERS (OPEN).

Class V.—Hunters, over 14-2. A horse entered in the above class must be suitable for hunting and may be required to jump. First prize presented by The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, and second and third

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

THE disqualification of James Thorpe, the wonderful American-Indian athlete, who won the Pentathlon and Decathlon at the Olympic games, has caused a big sensation here. It is an unfortunate happening for all concerned, and all real sportsmen must feel sorry for the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of America. They entered Thorpe in all good faith, believing him to be the genuine amateur he declared himself to be. According to Thorpe's own admission, he received payment for playing baseball in 1916, so that he has not been eligible to compete as an amateur since that time. Some surprise has been expressed that the facts have not come to light before. America is a big country, and the probabilities are that it was only after Thorpe's photo and name was blazoned throughout the land—as the greatest all round athlete at the Stockholm Gamest—that he was identified by those who paid for his services in 1910. Whatever may be said against Thorpe, there is no reason to blame the American officials. They come out of the matter very well indeed. At the first breath of suspicion, they held an inquiry into the matter, and their action in ordering the return of the prizes won by Thorpe, and the issuing of an apology to the nations concerned (for having unwittingly entered a professional) is all that any one could expect.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

So far as the writer knows, the comment in the Press, and in athletic circles, is not hard on the American officials. Mr. C. Otway, a prominent writer on the London "Sporting Life," writes thus. "There is no call to vilify the Amateur Athletic Union of America. That body has done all that could be expected, and the ample apology to the nations of the world should be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered." The same writer has some pointed remarks anent the qualifications of Olympic athletes, and asks, "How many competitors are there whose status would not bear examination under the light! In my opinion, quite a number, and not all of them American athletes." Mr Otway also states that he hears a famous French Olympic athlete is in danger of being disqualified. It is betraying no secret to say that there was a good deal of talk about a prominent English athlete, a few months ago, and it was a matter for wonder how he was able to compete at meetings so far from his home without receiving expenses which are not allowed by the Amateur Athletic Association, except in special cases. Mention is made of this because it is well to squarely recognise that any country may have an athlete who is not really the genuine amateur. The governing bodies do their best to keep matters right, but it is one thing to have suspicion and quite another to obtain proof. The Thorpe case will no doubt induce the world's authorities to take extra care in the future and in the mean time, the real sportsman will feel sorry that the officials of the American governing body have been placed in an awkward position through no fault of their own.

Before finishing with the subject, a Welsh athlete named Bert Wickham has expressed a desire to meet Thorpe in an all-round contest which shall include boxing, wrestling, swimming, and cycling.

BOXING.

The match between Jim Driscall of Cardiff and Owen Moran of Birmingham, for the world's feather weight championship, was duly decided at the National Sporting Club on Monday. Driscall has certainly shown to better advantage, and it really appears as though he is feeling the effect of his 33 years. On the other hand, he was up against a very tough proposition, Moran setting himself to wear down his rival. There was too much hanging on to make the contest very interesting, a lead, and then a clinch, which lasted anything from 10 to 30 secs being the order. Moran was always dangerous at the moment of breaking away, many left swings for the jaw narrowly missing. Driscall again showed himself a master of ring craft, and as the contest progressed, he gradually gained an advantage on points, so that, most people thought him a sure winner when they stood up for the twentieth round. Moran now made a big effort, and at last got in one of his left swings to the jaw. It fairly staggered Driscall, and for about half a minute it looked as if he would be knocked out. He hung on, however, and recovered a bit, so staying through the round. It was a very narrow escape for the champion, and he must have felt relieved. The referee announced a draw, a decision which met with a fair amount of approval, but there is no doubt, Driscall was ahead on points, and it was only the one effective blow in the last round which saved Moran. It is announced that Driscall will now retire, and it will be a long day before we shall have such another.

Bomb. Wells was deeply interested in the contest, and another famous onlooker was Fred Welsh. The former is expected to sail for New York to-morrow. It may be all the better for the English champion, should L. Mc Charthy stick to his resolution not to engage in another contest until July. If Wells met the new American crack and went under, it would be a big check. On the other hand, he could earn good money by taking on Stewart, Barns, and Palzer. One would think the last named would be his first objective, remembering the result of their previous match. It now seems clear, that McCarthy is "top of the heap" in America, so that it would be to the advantage of Wells to get through a few real trials before taking on what must be regarded as a big contract. We all recognise that Wells is a splendid boxer, but he certainly requires to develop the aggressive side of his nature. Concentration of mind on winning should be his motto and the fear of hurting his rival's ought to be put aside. The writer will never forget the look of concern on Wells' face when he knocked Iron Hague out at the National Sporting Club. It is a nice treit in his character, but it handicaps him all the same. One thing Wells should make up his mind not to do, viz, engage in an important contest during June, July, and August. This, of course, applies to America only, and is on account of the hot weather. Wells has soldiered in India, and probably thinks he can stand the heat. In spite of this, however, his best plan would be to get through his chief engagements by the end of April, build up during the summer at some suitable place (a fishing trip in Canada would be just it), and then take on McCarthy on Labour Day (early September).

BILLIARDS.

A characteristic of Inman is that he is never beaten until the last stroke of a match. He is now meeting Diggle in their third match of 18000 up, and when the latter turned the half way mark with a slightly increased lead to his original 1250 points start, his friends felt confident. Both showed excellent form at the mid-stage of the game, Inman making breaks of 364 and 355 and Diggle one of 361. The latter kept a good lead until yesterday, when Inman came along with a splendid break of 526. This put him on terms with his rival who had registered a fine break of 414 in the afternoon.

Another notable break this week was one of 497 by Reece who looks like winning his heat of the London tournament against Aiken.

THE TURF.

The publication of the weights for the Spring Handicaps marks another step towards the opening of the season. The most striking matter in connection with the big flat handicaps during the spring is the high opinion formed of Long Set. He is top of the class in the Lincoln, City Suburban, and Kempton Jubilee, with 9st. 5lbs. in the first, and 9st. 4lbs in the other races. Besides this, he carries 9st. 6lbs. in the Newbury SpringCup, and 9st. 3lbs. in the Liverpool Spring Cup. It will be time enough to pick out the likely candidates when the acceptances are out. It may be mentioned, however, that White Star has only to show form in keeping with his two years old days to secure victory in the Lincoln. His impost is only 7st. 10lbs certainly, and light burden for such a crack. He also figures in the City and Suburban on the 8st. mark. Lomond 8st. 12lbs. is a prominent candidate for the latter race. Some of the most notable in the "Jubilee" are Jaeger 8st. 3lbs. and Calineat 7st. 12lbs. More comment can be left until the acceptances are known.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Sportsmen are now wondering if JerryM. will make new Turf history by carrying 12st. 10lbs. to victory in the Grand National. It is quite possible. Last year's winner meets Bloodstone (second in 1912) on 2lbs. worse terms, whilst Axle Pin meets the crack on 3 lbs. better terms. Rathnally now has 11st. 5lbs. or 6lbs. less than in 1912. Carsey gets 1lb. more than last year. Thus it looks as though Rathnally is the only prominent runner of the previous race which appears to have a better chance than before. Remembering how the top weight won last March, one must strongly fancy his chances again, though more can be said on the subject later on.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Although the home players scored 20 points without response in the England v France match at Twickenham last Saturday, the form of the Englishmen was far from convincing. So many of them were prone to carry individual efforts too far. They have not yet learnt to take French players seriously, and whilst the visitors still have much ground to make up, they are now worthy rivals. Coates of Bristol added to his reputation by scoring three of the tries. Two of his runs were wonderful, the way he handed off two rivals in the first effort and burst past four in the other, it speaks well for his face and strength. Pillman and Poulton were also splendid. One of Pillman's tries was brilliant. He ran to the full back, kicked the ball over his rival's head dodged round and gathered the ball again, and was over. The win of England marks the eighth consecutive success, but France is improving. Before finishing with Rugby, it may be mentioned that Scotland has informed France that no further match will be arranged at present, owing to the conduct of the crowd at the last match in Paris.

IN GENERAL.

An unexpected reverse for Burnley, when receiving Notts Forest, has led to Preston North End going to the top of the second division table.

Lord Hawke says he sees no reason why the Imperial Cricket Tournament should not be repeated.

The defeat of Watsonians by Gala probably means that the Scottish Rugby championship will go to Glasgow Academicals.

The Somerset lacrosse players showed to much advantage against Glamorgan in the match at Bristol, winning 10 goals to 2.

Home sportsmen are hoping that the talked-about invasion of American amateur golfers will duly come off, as it will certainly make the summer season more interesting. There is also some chance of Harry Vardon, and E. Ray crossing the Atlantic for the purpose of competing in the next open championship of the United States.

Harry Lewis of America proved too clever for Jerry Thompson of England in their boxing match at Liverpool last evening, the home man being knocked out in the fourteenth round.

Cambridge University golfers created a surprise on visiting Woking, where they shared the honours with the local cracks, each side winning 5 matches.

STORM SIGNALS.

Government to adopt new Method.

We understand that the Government of India are about to overhaul the system of storm signals that has prevailed in India for some considerable number of years and has served to puzzle those whose business it has been to try and profit by them. As matters now stand, says "the Pioneer," the Bay of Bengal is divided into four sections and the flag signal covering these four sections on a given day may, let us say, be A, B, C, D. The first letter may mean disturbed weather in the section of the bay covered by it, B may mean unsettled weather, C may signify suspicious weather, and D may tell of abnormal weather. Now what is the essential difference, for practical purposes, between these adjectives, "disturbed," "unsettled," suspicious," and "abnormal"? How would it do to wipe away these and other subtle distinctions from our present system of flag signals and to say positively (A) that a storm is forming. (B) that a storm has formed, following this up we suggest with particulars as to the direction and probable severity of such storm? This is what the Government of India proposes to do, and Dr. Gilbert Walker has been entrusted with the task of sounding some of our public bodies on the subject. It only seems necessary to press home one point. Delay to ships means a lot of money and the formation of a small storm might not be a sufficient reason to warrant heavy expenditure on the part of the ship by remaining in port. It may not, therefore, be sufficient to simply warn shipping that a storm as formed or is forming, it would be an additional advantage to know the intensity and extent of a given storm. When, of course, a storm is located a great distance from the coast, it is next door to impossible to gauge the exact fall of the barometer at its centre; but even here, were its approximate distance clearly stated, such information would enable captains to decide whether it would be a safe undertaking to attempt to dodge it or not. This point is emphasised because the official view seems to be that it will be sufficient to signal storm or no storm and leave interested parties to guess the rest. It must not be forgotten however, that on our shipping trade depends the continuance of the development of our great seaborne trade and that our mercantile marine is unquestionably entitled to all the information we can collect for it. With wireless stations at the Andamans, Slipper Island and Saugor, and observatories at Madras, Colombo and other stations, it ought not to be very difficult to keep a sharp eye on a cyclone that has wandered within the reporting area and to give details of its progress. Shipping interests are hardly likely to be satisfied with anything less.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists, in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION vs G. I. P. RY.

Permanent-way laid on a Public Road.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

The case in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation sued the G. I. P. Railway Company in connection with the appropriation by the Company of certain lands of a Municipal road in Sewri, Koliwada, and sought to recover damages of Rs. 2,000, was disposed of in the High Court by Mr. Justice Beaman, who granted Rs. 500 as damages and all costs to the Municipality and declared that the Municipality was entitled to the possession of the disputed land.

The plaintiff (the Municipality) applied for a declaration to the effect that the defendants were not entitled to take possession of the land forming that portion of Sewri, Koliwada-road, on which they had laid their permanent lines of railway without, or otherwise then in accordance with, the conditions and the permission of the Corporation; that unless, and until, the Railway obtained such permission, or acquired the land under the Land Acquisition Act, the defendants, he declared, were not entitled to retain possession of the land, and he decreed to restore possession of it to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed damages for Rs. 2,000 for the illegal acts of the defendants, with costs.

It was stated that the defendants had constructed the Harbour Branch Railway, and for that purpose the Resident Engineer of that Railway had written, on 25th July, 1906, to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, forwarding a plan showing a temporary narrow-gauge tram line which the defendants desired to lay down at once, also three broad-gauge tracks and a siding. The defendants asked that the sanction of the Corporation and of the Local Government might be obtained; they urged it was essential that the narrow-grauge tram line be laid at once. They applied for "provisional permission," which was granted subject to the right of the Corporation to withdraw it. But the Commissioner wished certain conditions to be laid down. The defendants laid the permanent lines of the railway and the siding on the road without the permission of the Corporation. They had no legal right to take possession of the land, forming part of a public street, upon which they had laid their lines.

The defendants stated that the plaintiffs had sought to impose very onerous conditions upon the defendants which they were not in any event entitled to do. These had been added to from time to time and had not been accepted by the defendants. The defendants said that they were entitled to the land to construct the railway on, and their acts were done in, the performance of their statutory duties. They were under no obligation to obtain the plaintiffs' permission and the plaintiffs by their laches and delays had forfeited their claim to any relief.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said:—"Notwithstanding the ingenious arguments of the defendants' counsel, the point seems too simple to allow of any doubt. Without enquiring how much, or how little, under the term "street," vests under sec. 289 of the Municipal Act, enough certainly does (and this was almost conceded) to support an action for trespass against anyone interfering with the use of a public street, as such. Sec. 293 expressly and designedly contemplates a case like this. No argument has been attempted in support of what was foreshadowed in the first issue. That was abandoned. No permission has been granted.

"Then let me consider sec. 7 of the Railways Act. Is a public street "immovable property"? Certainly. Does this public street "belong to the defendant Company"? Certainly not.

The only question remaining to be answered is whether immovable property is subject to the Land Acquisition Act. In my opinion most surley it is. The defendants contend that it is not, because it is already a public street, and that which is already public property cannot be acquired a second time for a second public purpose. I am not aware of any authority or of any reason upon which that proposition can be founded. I am referred to secs. 10 and 14, the latter more emphatically, in support of this contention. I am unable to see how the section can have any bearing or relevancy. The former section merely deals with damage caused by the Company acting under sec. 7 and presupposes, of course, that it is acting under that section. It is said for the defendant Company here that it cannot be a trespasser because it is acting under statutory authority. That simply begs the question. If it is "cadit quaestio." If not, it is as much a trespasser as though sec. 7 were not there. Sec. 14 cannot possibly bear the artificial strain put upon it to support the defendants' argument. It merely deals with a numerous class of cases, of which this might have formed an example had the Municipality, acting under sec. 293 of its Act, permitted the defendant Company to lay its rails without any conditions. Acquisition Act, the case is a good enough authority upon the general principle. But I do not feel in need of authority. I have the statutes and I have only to apply them to a simple set of admitted facts. Under those statutes the defendant Company could make its private terms with the Municipality, or it could acquire the portion of the street it needed under the Land Acquisition Act. But until it has done one or the other it is clearly a trespass upon the plaintiffs' land. It does not seem to me to affect this conclusion in the least, that there may be some doubt as to the quantum of interest the plaintiffs have to sell in proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. The plaintiffs do not press for any particular quantum of damages, and it would be sufficient to award them Rs. 500 as damages for trespass and all costs of the suit. Declarations in terms of prayers A. and B. of the plaint. Decree in terms of prayer C thereof.

DISPUTE OVER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in the Bombay High Court, disposed of the case in which Messrs. John Minnett and Co. sued Tajbhai Hakunji and Sons to recover £263 on account of boots and shoes supplied to the defendants by the plaintiffs.

As Rs. 2, 05 had been paid after the filing of the suit, Mr. Wadia, for the plaintiffs, asked for a decree for Rs. 1,561. This was granted by his Lordship.

THE POLICE COURT.

TAJ MAHAL CHOLERA CASE.

The case against Dr. N. J. Billimoria, under the Municipal Act, was concluded yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. In this case Dr. A. G. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Dr. Billimoria on charges of failing to notify the existence of cases of cholera, which occurred in the Taj Mahal Hotel, on 14th and 15th October last, respectively, of which Dr. Billimoria was cognizant. The contention for the defence was that the case, which was reported at that time was not one of cholera and Dr. Billimoria was not aware of the presence of cholera. The case has already been fully reported in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Acworth, solicitor, defended Dr. Billimoria; and Mr J. D. Davar, bar.-a-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

His Worship, in the course of his judgment, considered the following questions which had arisen for determination:—

"Was there Cholera at the Taj Mahal Hotel and at Green's Restaurant on the dates abovementioned? Was the accused cognisant of the fact? And did he give the notice required by sec. 421 of the Municipal Act?"

His Worship was of opinion that on the evidence, the first and second questions must be answered in the affirmative and the last in the negative. That there was cholera at the Taj Mahal on Oct. 14 and Oct. 15, was abundantly proved by the medical evidence. His Worship then reviewed the evidence at length and contuning said: "In view of the fact that a number of persons residing at the Taj and Green's Restaurant, on Oct. 14 and 15, exhibited symptoms similar to those usual in cholera, that persons having experience of that disease diagnosed the cases as cholera and that in the two cases in which a bacteriological test was applied, the diagnoses was shown to be correct, I do not think any would doubt that the diagnosis of cholera was correct.

"In considering the question whether the accused was aware of the fact that the patients whom he attended on Oct. 14 and 15 were suffering from cholera, it must be borne in mind that we are now in possession of information which was not then available for the Doctor. The defence contended that the accused believed that Albuquerque and De Souza were suffering from choleraic diarrhoea when he prescribed for them on Oct. 14. No cholera cases had occurred at the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant up to that date and there was nothing to put the doctor specially on his guard; and the prescriptions indicate a belief in his mind that the disease was choleraic diarrhoea and not cholera.

"I do not think the prosecution hat established the fact that the accused was cognisant of the fact that Albuquerque and De Souza had cholera when he prescribed for them. I am of opinion, however, that it is established beyond reasonable doubt that he became cognisant of the fact later on in the day.

"The accused receives retaining fee from the Hotel Company to attended to the servants of the Hotel. The Hotel Company on their part arrange that the accused is called in to attend visitors when the latter have not expressed a wish to see any other doctor. When Mr. Murphy fell ill an attempt was made to secure the attendance of Dr. Billimoria; but as he was out, Dr. Mayer was sent for. The accused subsequently went to Mr. Murphy's room and examined the patient. It is clear that the opinion which he formed as a result of the interview and of his conversation with Dr. Mayer was that the case was cholera; for, he subsequently went to the office and in the presence of Mr. Radesco expressed that opinion, though Mr. Radesco could not say who had uttered the word "Cholera," first.

"The mere fact that the patient was being removed from the hotel would, I think, be an indication to the accused of what Dr. Meyer thought of the case, but the question of the accused's opinion is, I think, entirely set at rest, when it is borne in mind that the manager has deposed to the fact that it was at the accused's suggestion that the letter was sent to the Municipality at about 2-30 p. m. asking that the premises might be disinfected. I think there can be no reasonable doubt that at that time he must have known what the disease was, from which Albuquerque and De Souza were suffering. He himself informed Dr. Meyer that there had been cases similar to Mr. Murphy's that morning in the hotel. I think it is also clear that, when the accused examined Peter De Souza the same evening between 7-15 and 7-30 in Green's Restaurant and expressed the opinion that he would be dead in two hours, he knew or believed that that case was one of cholera. In his letter to the "Times of India," dated October 18th, he admits that he diagnosed the case, of De Cunha whom he was attending at 8 a. m. on the following evening, as cholera.

"The evidence of Dr. Turner, Dr. Ratnakar and Mr. Radesco shows, in my opinion, that the accused believed that in asking the Manager to send a a message to the Municipality, regarding disinfection, he had discharged his responsibility.

"On October 15, the accused made enquiries from Dr. Ratnaker on the subject and expressed his ignorance; and at his subsequent interview with the Health Officer the cases were throughout referred to as cases of cholera. The accused again pleads the ignorance of his obligation to notify and there was no suggestion of his having regarded the cases as cases other than cholera.

"Even assuming the defence had established their contention that the alleged disinfection did not take place—and in my opinion they have not succeeded in so doing—in my opinion there is abundant evidence, apart from that of Dr. Ratnaker, to show that the accused was cognizant of the existence of the disease.

"I convict the accussed on the first charge. As regards the charge of failing to notify, on Oct. 15, the evidence shows that Dr. Ratnaker came and intimated to the accused very soon after he attended De Cunha and told the accused he would not then notify. I am of opinion that on this charge the accused should be acquitted, and I accordingly acquit him."

On the first charge the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall in the Northern Parts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 18.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-east of Baluchistan, fairly general in Upper Burma and Assam, and local in Bengal and Orissa. A few falls also occurred on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay a quarter-inch; Lashi and Maymyo, three-quarters; Bhamo and Myitkyina, a half; Sibsagar, three-quarters; Chittagong and False Point, a half; Chaman and Kalat, a quarter; Waltair one inch.

The new disturbance has commenced to affect north-west India.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir via Punjab, and Upper Burma.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and in excess in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Karachi; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Khathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The mositure in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect except at the coast stations; night temperature is also below normal at Bhuj, Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and normal or in excess at other stations. Minimum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. The depression from Persia is entering Sind and cloud has increased in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Another depression has appeared in west Persia.

A few showers may occur in north-west India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), 18th February, 1913, was 29·903 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 9 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and tonic.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Her Highness the Maharani of Nepal has generously given five thousand rupees to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Among the rulers of Native States likely to attend the Rajkumar Colleges' Conference at Delhi are the Maharajas of Gwalior, and Bikaner, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharana of Dholpur, and the Chiefs of Dewas (senior branch), Sitamari and Sailani.

Mr. J. A. Hellard, who has arrived at Colombo to join Mr. Osmond Tonks as an assistant, is a Somerset cricketer, and has played a good deal at home. In the prime of youth, tall and well set up, Mr. Hellard looks as if he has had a great deal of open-air exercise. He last played for his county during the 1909 season and belonged to the Club during the days of his friend, Mr. W. T. Greswell, at home. Mr. Hellard will join the Ceylon C. C.

Among the passengers in Colombo, on Monday last, in transit for London by the Bibby line "Gloucestershire" was the right Rev. J. E. C. Weldon, Dean of Manchester, and former Head-master of Harrow. Dr. Welldon, as is known, was Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India from 1898 to 1902, when he was appointed Canon of Westminister, which appointment he held till his elevation to Dean of Mahchester in 1906.

A day or two ago says the "Poona Mail" we published a letter from a correspondent in which he drew attention to the pariah dog evil in Poona, and with which we entirely associate ourselves. He made a strong point of the unfairness of claiming a dog tax from owners who have valuable dogs under careful control, and kept under healthy conditions, while mangy, diseased dogs are to be found wandering about, a standing danger to the community. There is not the slightest doubt there is scope for good work in this direction, and whether it is the Police or the Municipalities who have jurisdiction we hope they will not fail to begin to exercise it. Only a few days ago a European official while on duty was bitten by a pariah dog, and obliged thereby to proceed to Coonoor for treatment. In this case, we understand, the dog has since died of rabies, and while, happily, there is little fear that untoward results will ensue, we submit this case as a grave warning to the authorities concerned.

A religious mendicant was seen walking out of a temple in Chetla Road with fifteen images of the god Narain and their jewels by the owner of the temple, who made him over to the police. The accused when first questioned by the police said that he did not touch the images, but that he was imbued with supernatural powers and the various gods would approach him for the asking only. As he had commanded, the gods flocked to him, hence he had not stolen them. The accused who spoke good English, and who appeared to be well educated, stated when produced before Mr. A. W. Shallow, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at Alipore, that he preferred the Christian faith, and that he had been on a visit to mother Ganges to whom he had presented part of his worldly goods, but declined to say what they consisted of. The accused further stated that he was Mr. S. P. Sinha's personal assistant when that gentleman was the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, and resigned the post when his master resigned the Council. The accused, who appeared to be mentally deranged, was remanded for further enquiries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th February, 1913.

67. Parades.—Saturday 22nd instant, at 5 p. m. 15 pr. Gun Drill Town Hall Compound.

Practice.—Monday 24th instant, No. 2 Company R. V. A. will carry out Instructional practice from 10 inch B. L. at Mahalaxmi 6 rounds will be fired. Parade at Mahalaxmi at 9 a. m.

Dress:—Khaki, helmets, (Khaki Shirts to be worn). Squad. Drill, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.

Parades will be held on Thursdays in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress:—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition. This competition will be held on Saturday 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

Gun Drill.—15 pr. Gun Drill will be held in the Town Hall Compound every Tuesday Morning at 7 a. m. Commencing from Tuesday 25th inst. Members requiring Gun Drills for Efficiency requirements should attend these parades.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th Feb., 1913.

132. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quaters at once.

133. Rifle Meeting.—It is proposed to hold the Regimental Rifle meeting early in March and only those members who are efficient will be allowed to compete.

Members who have not commenced their annual class firing must arrange to do so early.

134.—Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed to-day, Wednesday the 19th inst.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All-Comers Match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30, on the 27th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th Feb., 1913.

1. An Instructional Class is held daily at the Riding School for N.-C. Officers who are sitting for their Proficiency Examination, about the middle of March next.

2. On Friday, the 21st inst. the Corps will take part in a combined parade, with H. E the Governor's Bodyguard. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a.m. punctually. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, 22nd February, and will continue until Monday, March 10th, when the Annual inspection will be held by the G. O. C. Commanding the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendance throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge.

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost, plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. at a cost of Re. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bath tubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March the 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

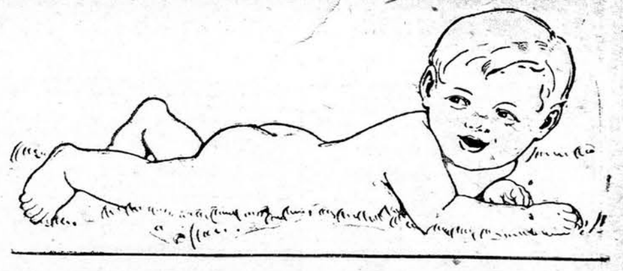
The Corps Competitions will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired ticket, otherwise it will be forfeited. Application should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

THE HORSES' STABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a warm rug, and a heel rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.



THE PROBLEM OF INFANT FEEDING SOLVED.

"Vital Part of Human Milk" now obtainable.

MAKES COW'S MILK LIKE MOTHER'S MILK.

Professor Bergell's Remarkable Announcement.

At last, after years of research, the problem of infant feeding has been finally solved. Great interest has been caused by the announcement of this discovery by the well-known scientist, Professor Bergell, of the University of Berlin, The leading Medical Journals have reported upon it in the highest terms of praise. In the English *Lancet*, for instance, it is hailed as "superseding all other devices for making milk suitable for infants," and as "*indispensable* to guarantee the success of artificial feeding." Again, *The Indian Medical Gazette* (Calcutta) says: "It comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management." Physicians to various children's hospitals are equally enthusiastic. One of them writes in *The Midwives' Record*: "The results of extensive trials prove beyond all question that in Albulactin the physician now has an accurate and scientific means of making cow's milk *almost an exact copy of human milk.*" From all over the world enthusiastic letters are pouring in every day from doctors, nurses and parents who are astonished at the wonderful results which this discovery has produced. In fact, a great revolution in infant feeding has already commenced.

The remarkable substance which Professor Bergell has introduced is called Albulactin. It is aptly described as "the vital part of human milk." A little of this substance mixed with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, or goat's milk—makes a fluid *practically the same as healthy mother's milk.* Experience has proved beyond all question that babies thrive as well on this mixture as when they are fed at the breast.

Albulactin is quite different from any of the "baby foods" upon which people have had to rely up till now. It is the real food element of human milk itself. Added to animal milk it agrees at once, even with weak, sickly babies who reject everything else. It is digested with the same ease and in the same time as human milk. It is also just as nourishing as human milk.

A "MIRACULOUS" CASE FROM BURMA.

It is in cases of weak, ailing babies that Albulactin's worth is most vividly shown. Here is an instance, typical of many others. Dr. L. De S——, Bassein, Burma, writes: "The child was a bag of bones when it was brought to me, and almost in a dying condition. I gave up all hope of its recovery.

Enthusiastic Reception from Doctors.

PROPRIETORS' INVITATION TO MOTHERS.

"The mother, of course, came to me as a last resource. She fully expected the child would not live, as she had lost three before. I told her to go home directly and buy some pure milk, and use the Albulactin as I directed. She came next morning and told me that the child had a good night's rest, and the diarrhœa had stopped. She brought the child again to me yesterday, *and there was a miraculous change;* it looked brighter, and in a very much better condition. The mother says it is wonderful; the child is getting on, but she did not bring it, as it was sleeping. I wish I had taken a snapshot of the baby. I did not think of it, as I had no hope of its recovery. I am glad to see and know that there has at last been found something to bring infants up upon, as it was a difficult question all these years, and there has been a great infantile mortality. *Albulactin will be a great boon to the world.*"

The reason for all this is very easy to understand. Mother's milk—Nature's ideal food for baby—contains a great deal of milk-albumin; that is why it is so much better for baby than animal milk, which contains only a very little of this substance. Further, when we dilute animal milk to suit baby's digestion, there is hardly any milk-albumin left. Therefore, a baby fed on cow's milk, buffalo's milk, goat's milk, or any animal milk, is really being starved of its vital food, milk-albumin.

What has all this got to do with Albulactin? Everything, for Albulactin *is* milk-albumin, and nothing else. It is simply the soluble form of this vital food element. With Albulactin, therefore, baby will no longer be starved of his vital food. He can have just as much of it as breast-fed babies have, because the right proportion can now be given him by means of Albulactin, which thus makes his food the same as mother's milk.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE BOOK.

We have explained this matter at some length, because there must be among our readers many mothers who have to feed their children by hand, and who would find Albulactin invaluable. They should write, mentioning this paper, to the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, who will send a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, entitled "King Baby." This work gives a most clear and interesting account of Albulactin. It also contains complete and up-to-date information as to the general care of infants.

Albulactin can already be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout this country.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which cannot be imagined unless once tried.

VARIETIES of TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."

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BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
(OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

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NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

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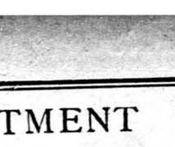

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A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or declension of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can refer to nothing, irritation of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket, Rs. 120.

2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted, Rs. 255.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl, Rs. 88.

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2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

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NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, Licensee" impressed thereon, as refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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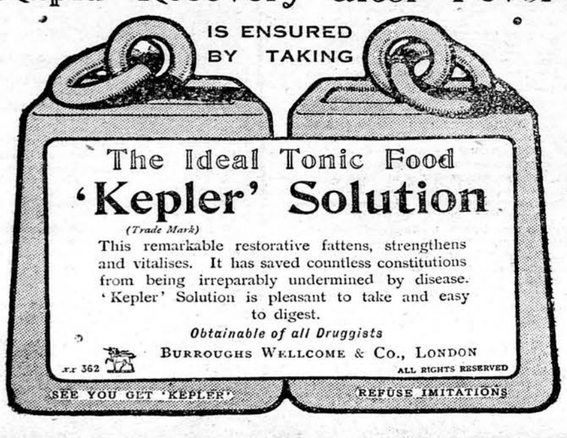
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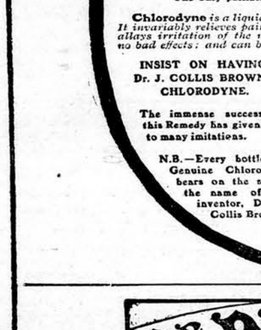

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